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Princeton Theological Seminary. Society of Inquiry. Committee on Foreign Missions

Annual Report
of
The Committee on Foreign Missions

Read to

The Society of Inquiry

On the

Second day of January - 1837

By

William N. Mebane

In presenting their annual report, your committee feel constrained to acknowledge, that from the view which they have taken of the present condition of the world, they are overwhelmed with awfully solemn emotions. There are probably not less than 600 millions of the human race, now, so destitute of religious knowledge, that God's word gives us no reason to believe that they dying in their present condition can ever be saved. These 600 millions have each a soul worth more than a whole world; and death is waging the same war of extermination against them as against us; so that a generation passes away every 33 years. What then is the awful spectacle that your committee are compelled to behold, from the high observatory on which they stand, and from which they view this ruined world? They see hourly, a ruin prospering, that is not less, than if hourly a solar system equal to ours, were annihilated. They see, on the dark sky of eternity, myriads of bright immortals rising above the horizon, shining like a meteor for a moment, then falling not into annihilation, but into everlasting misery. For these dreadful consequences of the fall is there no remedy? There is. A voice from Heaven says whosoever believeth on the Lord Jesus Christ shall not perish; but have everlasting life. But then how can they believe on him of whom they have not heard and how can they hear without a preacher? In view of this all sufficient remedy for that all destroying evil - with the condition of the world before us and with the words of our ascending Saviour still sounding Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, still sounding in our ears, let us determine what we will do individually. May we have the disposition to say sincerely Lord what will thou have me to do? As each Missionary station and its wants are presented before us may we have the Spirit of the Lord enabling us to pray that God would bless it - and let his kingdom come and his will be done on earth as in Heaven. Our design in presenting this report will be 1st To give an account of what is doing at home and 2d Of what is doing among the Heathen.

Perhaps it may be safely said, that the missionary spirit, in our own country, was never greater than at the present time. In proof of this without reference to what is doing by the Baptists, Methodists, and Episcopalians, let us see what are the exertions of the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians, that for some years have been engaged together in the same great work. The American Board by which they and some one or two other denominations have jointly acted has now in the field 104 ordained missionaries 9 physicians, 8 printers and bookbinders, 30 other male assistants 415 married and unmarried female assistants, making a total of 308 missionaries and assistant missionaries sent from this country and now under the direction of the Board. This noble institution is still as active as ever, and with its President, and Vice Presidents, Recording

Secretary, its Prudential Committee of six, its three Secretaries, its Treasurer its two Auditors, and its eight general Agents, is managing the affairs of the Society at home and abroad is sustaining and counselling its missionaries, and constantly meditating new designs against the enemies Kingdom, and is continually by means of its Missionary Herald its Secretaries, and General Agents, diffusing throughout our country that information, with regard to the Heathen world, which cannot fail to awaken the sympathies, enlist the energies, and secure the contributions, and prayers of true Christians. As might be expected from this large, and wise plan a corresponding amount of interest, has been excited. The contributions of the last year as appears, from the annual report, exceeded those of the preceding year by $25.000. During the last year the number of stations was increased from 66 to 78. In addition to these encouraging facts, another of peculiar interest, and that promises immense efficiency, through future generations, is, that the great leading benevolent Societies of the age, have taken the noble missionary, Apostolic ground, yea the ground of our ascending Saviour that the field is the world, and having in some measure done their work at home, and having like our Saviour increased in knowledge as they grew in stature, they have come forward and undertaken to go with the missionary and help him abroad as at home they have helped the Pastor. In accordance with this glorious enlargement of the benevolence of the age, which like its commerce, arts and literature will be confined to no Island to no Continent, but will diffuse its aid through every land - the Bible, Tract, Sunday School, and Temperance Societies have joined in the missionary work and promise to be very efficient coadjutors in the foreign field. They can speak to many languages - and then we trust they will never be sickly nor die. Already has the Bible been translated into 21 Heathen languages, spoken by 450 millions of people. The Bible Society contributed last year for the Foreign field $ 27.759. This year it gives $45.000. Tract Societies gave last year $17.340 - This year they contribute $35.000. The Sunday School - has just commenced this work - last year it gave $ 5.35. The Temperance Society too is only beginning its contributions. Last year it placed 1.100 numbers of its annual report at the disposal of the Board. Besides all these contributions - $ 5.000 or 6.000 worth of clothing was presented in aid of this great cause. But this is very little compared with our ability. All the missionary contributions of the whole American Church including every denomination of Christians do not probably exceed $ 350.000 annually. Whilst England gives in the same time $1. 200.000.

Another thing very encouraging in the aspect of affairs at home is that the Western Board an active and enterprising coadjutor of the American Board formed about 4 years ago - is now completely organized and is greatly increasing its operations. This Society was not formed

in opposition to any other society; but was instituted by a design

1st To enlist a part of the Christian church, which from its peculiar situation and associations, had but little intercourse, and consequently, community of feeling, with the great leaders in the American Board; to meet the exigencies of a people who probably could never have been so successfully enlisted, in the great work, in any other way, as by locating a Society among them, whose officers they should know and appreciate, and whose missionaries they should see, admire, love, and follow with their contributions and prayers.

2 The second design was to meet the views of a large number of Christians who thought, that it was the duty of the Presbyterian Church as a church, to engage in the work of Foreign Missions; and thus by discharging our duties to remove the guilt which was attached to that part of the visible church, for having so long neglected this interesting work, at once, both a duty and a privilege.

3 Another design was by making a proper use of the great representative principle of our church government, to engage the whole body in the work, by interesting its members sent up to the General Assembly as representatives, in the missionary cause; and by means of their reports verbal and warm from the heart, to their Presbyteries, and by the Pastors and elders of the Presbyteries again reporting to their respective congregations, to enlist the sympathies, contributions, and prayers of the Whole church, in a work as much their own not only as a duty, but also by peculiar organization management, and affection, as the great business of providing for the spiritual wants of themselves and their nation; by means of their own peculiar ecclesiastical institution.

The Honourable Walter Lowrie the Secretary of this Society, who first gave his son to the work of Foreign Missions, and who has now resigned his highly dignified office as Secretary of the United States Senate, to serve as Secretary a Society whose end is not to bless a nation only, but a lost and ruined world - informs us the Western Board has already in the Foreign Field including females 24 Missionaries It is the design of the Board to send out during the present year 12 other missionaries. Last year the monies received into the treasury amounted to $19.123. During the present year it is expected by the General Assembly $75.000 will be collected and from the spirit manifested in the Synod of Philadelphia we doubt not his hopes will be realized. At this meeting Rev Mr Wilson formerly missionary to the Indians arose and with modesty and deep emotion pledged $1.000 the whole of his estate to the cause of Missions. Another Gentleman gave the one half of his estate $15.000 to the board reserving the remaining $15.000 for preparing himself for the ministry that he may go as

a mission himself, and for providing for his family. At the same time he gave three of his 3 children to the missionary cause. It was thought that $30000 were raised pledged by the Synod were collected during their meeting.

These things, and the large number of Presbyteries joined in this Society make the expectations of the Agent reasonable enough; for already are the Synods of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia personally united in this blessed work, and the Synods of Ohio, Kentucky, New York, and New Jersey recommend this Society to the churches within their bounds. Twenty two Presbyteries have united with the Board.

These various facts, together with the increasing attention to the subject of missions, in our various literary and theological institutions, induce us to believe entertain bright hopes from the signs of the times in our own country; though they are mingled with much fear for the future and regret for the past, that the Christian community have been so little sensible of their vast obligations to the dying 600 millions of dying immortals that are dropping into eternity.

In directing your attention to operations abroad, you are requested to turn your thoughts to the Celestial Empire of China, crowded with hundreds of millions, ignorant of the way of salvation. To instruct them, to feed these starving people, and bring them to the fold of God, the last annual report, informs us that the number of American missionaries is only 5 ordained ministers and one assistant missionary a printer. Of this little band 4 are stationed at Canton the only station we have in China. One of the 5 Rev. Abel is now we suppose on the mighty deep returning. The names of the others are as follows. Rev. Elijah C Bridgman who is engaged in editing the Chinese Repository, and in studying the Chinese language. Edwin Stevens who has been residing for 3 years at Canton as Seamans Chaplain, under the care of the Seamens Friends Society. But he is now by a mutual understanding transferred to the American Board, as a missionary. Also Peter Parker a physician and S. Wells Williams a printer. Besides these Americans Mr Medhurst of the London Missionary Society is at Canton. He speaks the Chinese language, and is the author of several books in that tongue. He had come to Canton for the purpose of revising the Chinese scriptures. Whilst these men were operating with efficiency, and books of great value were preparing and many books were distributing, and the revision of the Bible was rapidly progressing, an edict arrived from the Emperor, commanding diligent search to be made for natives engaged in manufacturing Christian books. On the reception of

the edict diligent search was made, and the consequence was the native assistants left the missionaries, and spies were set to watch and report to the government any violations of the law. The result of this governmental interference has been such, that not a book can now be printed nor can those already on hand be distributed in Canton, nor sent away for distribution, nor can the missionaries receive the assistance of the natives in studying the language. The latest intelligence informs us that an edict has arrived in Canton from the Emperor, forbidding faith in Jesus, and the propagation of his doctrines, on pain of death. It will also be recollected by the Brethren that about a year since, the Huron an American vessel, was chartered by Mr. Medhurst of the London Missionary Society, to make a voyage on the Eastern coast of China, in order fully to ascertain the practicability of introducing the Christian religion, into that part of the Celestial Empire. He in company with Mr. Stevens with a cargo of 20.000 volumes set sail, and touched at various points along the coast; But they were resisted at the most important places, by the officers of government; though they were enabled to distribute a great many books in spite of the officers and in their very sight. The vessel returned, after an absence of 2 months. Shortly after an express arrived at Canton bearing an imperial edict relative to the voyage of the Huron. The edict after stating that the laws permitting the English Barbarians to have commercial intercourse with Canton, are directed beyond the usual bounds, and that the English Barbarians have heretofore been regarded as violent, turbulent, crafty and deceitful; and noticing the previous voyages made along the coast, and especially that of the Huron, when a disposition was shown to distribute foreign books, designed to seduce men, with lies, a most strange and astonishing proceeding. Then adds. "Hereafter they must pay obedience to the restrictive rules the same as other Barbarians, and must not sail to all the provinces foolishly thinking to find out new paths to gain. If they again indulge their own desires and act thus irregularly, they must be immediately driven out of the port, and no longer allowed commercial intercourse. It will be found hard to transgress the statutes of government." These various items of sad intelligence, have crowded on us in quick succession; so that whilst one messenger was relating the melancholy news, another has followed and brought us still further accounts of their deepening misery. These numerous discouragements ought and must convince us how dependent we are in every enterprise on the Great Governour of the Universe. Who can say "Why do the Heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing" and who will yet cause every Knee to bow and every tongue confess to Christ. These agitations in China show greater signs of life, than if there were no motion at all; and as in every age the propagation of christianity, has excited a strong opposition on the part of the world, may we not hope that the same good and great

Being that has permitted the mind of that vast empire to be excited, and no doubt by the late interference of the Emperour, has set multitudes to inquire what is that religion of Jesus, that we must not believe? will yet remove these obstacles, as they now appear, or make of them, as in past ages an occasion of showing his outstretched arm, to promote his own glory even by the wicked obstinacy of Kings. Dr Parker will still be able to continue his labours in Canton, as a Physician, and to impart much religious knowledge orally, and perhaps by the secret distribution of books. The other missionaries can continue their operations at Singapore, or at other places on the borders of the Celestial Empire. We doubt not Gutzlaff, with his pious enterprise, will find some means of being useful. We very naturally pass from China to Singapore, at which place the Chinese missionaries have been endeavouring to have their printing executed, since the late difficulties at Canton.

Singapore is situated on a small Island, near the southeastern extremity of the Malayan peninsula, and is subject to the British government. This City containing only 25,000 inhabitants would be a comparatively unimportant place, were it not, for its peculiar location. It is a kind of central point for all the stations in that part of the world, connecting the missions in Oceanica with those on the continent, and binding the stations in China and Siam, to those in Burmah and India. It too, being under the British government affords a safe retreat to the persecuted from every station, and is now likely to be used as a place for printing books for China, and ~~it is designed~~ and it is also designed to make it a stopping place for missionaries going into that part of the world, to acquire whatever language may be necessary. The persons at this station are the Rev. Ira Tracey and Alfred North printer and their wives. Mr Tracey writes that his Chinese audience on the sabbath, amounts to near 60, among whom 10 or more profess to believe in Christ, and some of them give evidence of piety, and are receiving special instruction in reference to Baptism. A reinforcement of 5 persons embarked last July for this station - consisting of Rev. M. B. Hope, Rev. Joseph I. Travelli and Dr Stephen Tracey with the wives of these two latter gentlemen.

Another missionary station of interest, on account of its proximity to the Celestial Empire, is the one at Bankok in Siam which City contains a numerous Chinese population. The missionaries at this station are Charles Robinson, and Stephen Johnson ministers and Daniel B. Bradley a physician with their wives. Missionary labours were commenced in the City of Bankok in 1828 by Messrs Gutzlaff and Tomlin European missionaries. The City is supposed to contain half

a million of inhabitants, of which about 400.000 are Chinese. At this station too, the government compelled the missionaries to leave their residence in an important part of the City - They have however obtained another situation less conspicuous, and are still engaged in their great work. When the missionaries are interrupted by government it is encouraging as it shows their efficiency.

Ceylon is another station at which there is no fear of interruption by a Heathen government, for which we cannot be too grateful to the God of Missions. What a mercy is it that now when the Lord is turning the hearts of Christians to seek the welfare of the Heathen, he has brought under Christian governments so large a portion of the idolatrous world! How favourably do the British India possessions compare with other portions of Asia? In this region although there is much darkness, yet with a population of 120 millions, India has 60 missionary stations, whilst China with almost thrice the population has only one. Ceylon is a part of the possessions of the East India Company, and in this island alone there are 7 stations, 11 missionaries, 16 assistant missionaries, and 39 native assistants, and 200 native Church members according to the Board's last Annual Report; but as the stations have enjoyed a another revival time in which about 60 persons have been hopefully converted, the number of members is now probably near 260. Many of these conversions were among the pupils of the Seminary at Batticotta. This affords ground of bright hopes, and gives another proof of the wisdom of planting and sustaining such schools on Heathen ground. Additional proof of the usefulness of this Seminary is not needed to induce us cordially to support this institution; but as this system of instituting high schools for training native preachers, is likely to become of universal application, the more proofs of its usefulness the better. May not the special blessings of Heaven poured out on this Seminary be taken as a providential dispensation, to encourage us in this mode of exerting an influence on the Heathen. When God casts the salt of his grace into the fountains of influence we may expect that the streams will make glad the City of our God. How else was the Reformation in Europe promoted than by the sanctified influence exerted in the institutions in which Luther Melancthon, and Calvin lectured. Two things are exceedingly desirable in Heathen countries, 1st That native teachers and preachers should be trained to do the work of reforming their countrymen. And 2 That there should be Missionaries of the greatest piety and learning well acquainted with theology and also at the same time thoroughly versed in the Heathen languages and the original tongues of Scripture; that they may correctly translate the Bible and other good books. How else can both these objects be so well attained as by planting these institutions in every part of the Heathen world where we send our missionaries. We rejoice therefore in the existence and pros-

peridy of the Seminary in Ceylon, in the design of rearing one at Singapore, one in the Sandwich Islands, one at Beyroot and one on the Western coast of Africa.

We pass next to the Mahratta Mission consisting of two stations the one at Bombay and the other at Ahmednugger.

Bombay is about 700 miles North West of the island Ceylon At this station there are 4 Missionaries - one Superintendent of schools & Printers, and their wives and also one female superintendent of schools making in all 15. At this place much printing is done. Ahmednugger about 120 miles East of Bombay is the other station - There are here 2 missionaries - one superintendent of native schools and their wives - one native assistant and one itinerant preacher making in all 8. The power of the press is brought to bear on this miserable people. No difficulty occurs in circulating the works from the press. Mr Allen the itinerant preacher travels with safety, and circulates tracts, portions of Scripture to a people willing to receive them. Let it be borne in mind that whilst we are here enjoying even the luxuries of Christianity - there millions are now enduring the miseries of their cruel superstitions which inflict dreadful pains in this world and afford no escape from the greater sufferings of the world to come. Bearing in mind their condition take your station at Ahmednugger 120 miles East of Bombay on that elevated plane in a most delightful climate, and look and count the Missionary stations and see what the Christian World ~~are~~ doing to save the 40 millions that inhabit this part of India called the Deccan From Ahmednugger look South-westward, and only one station is seen at Poonah 83 miles distant, where are two Scottish missionaries. North-west there is one station at Nasseek 100 miles distant - North ward there is not a cheering spot tho the eye stretches far beyond the confines of India. North eastward we meet with missionaries at Delhi 830 miles distant - At Agra 750 miles - at Allahabad 500 miles - and at Benares. Towards the East there is no missionary on this side of Orissa near 1000 miles. South east there is no missionary station this side of Hydrabad 335 miles nor even there, and towards the South the first missionaries we see are those of the London Society at Belgaum 300 miles. Here is an area measuring 800 miles by 1000 and containing a population of 40 millions and not less than 2000 towns and villages most of which have never been visited by a christian missionary. Nor is the claim of these people less because they are insensible of their danger." We may mention here ~~that a reinforce of~~ before we leave India that a reinforcement consisting of 6 Clergymen one Physician and their wives, who were to have sailed some time ago - we presume, are now on the waves of the wide

occasion on their way to Madras Southern India.* Read an article page 13

The whole of the North Eastern and Southern part of Asia, from which we have mentioned a few stations only, and which we must now leave for want of time, contains a population not far from 500. millions, chiefly under the influence of Brahminism and Boodism; and for this immense multitude there are only about 100 evangelical mipionary stations. They are located as follows - One in Siberia a Scottish station at which they have lately enjoyed a revival - One at Canton in China - One in Siam at Bankok - One at Singapore - 21 on the Island of Ceylon - 60 in India - 13 Baptist stations in Burmah and 8 in Australasia.

We must now take leave of this part of Asia and look to that which is under the dominion of the False Prophet. This portion lies in the Western part of the Continent and contains about 60 millions of inhabitants. There are but few stations in this part of the world and time will allow us to notice only 2 or 3 of the most interesting

Syria and Palestine contain a population of about one million.

Beyroot in Syria is a station very important as it operates on a population speaking Arabic a language diffused over a larger territory than any other tongue; but at the same time a language exceedingly deficient in religious books and such as are suited for juvenile readers. It was thought by Marlyn the Mipionary that the Arabic Bible would be intelligible to one fourth of the human family. On these accounts it has been thought wise to have an extensive printing establishment connected with the station, which it is now ascertained will be tolerated by government. The Druzes an interesting people inhabiting Mount Lebanon who are neither Mohamedans nor Christians, are under the influence of the mipion. Because of late Christians have been exempt from military duties many of these people have been desirous to become Christians. This circumstance has brought them under the influence of the mipionaries, though they of course would not receive them into the church prompted by such motives. Besides had the mipionaries received them it is not likely that their protection would have been sufficient; for Protestants are not acknowledged as a sect of Christians by the Turkish government. These Druzes profess to be Moslems & it is death by the law for a Moslem to become a Christian. A case occurred lately of a Druze who openly professed his belief in Christianity, he was arrested as you have all seen, and was released by Soleiman Pasha next in power to Ibrahim. If this can be taken as a fair test case, then under the Egyptian government which extends over Palestine and Syria, a Mohamedan may become a Christian even a Protestant Christian without [illegible] If this must be gained throughout the Turkish empire it is toleration enough to open wide the doors for the entrance of pure Christianity. As there appears now to be a strong disposition to introduce European improvements in Turkey perhaps the Lord may dispose the Sultan to permit his subjects to change their

religion, and enjoy freedom of conscience as the citizens of other countries. Such a permission would be a solace to the missionaries in Syria, Palestine and Asia Minor. It is worthy of being made the subject of our special prayers. The missionaries have thought of petitioning government on the subject. An extract or two from a letter written at Zante in Greece and published in one of the Athenian papers will show both how freely papers in Greece speak on public matters, the liberality of individuals to promote the education of the people and also the opinion of the Sultan on this great subject. Here is an extract as literally translated as possible. Speaking of some schools he says "These schools are sustained by the very liberal patronage of the famous and ever to be remembered Zosimas (three brothers)." "One of them three who yet lives (fortunately for his country) has written to his countrymen to purchase a piece of ground conveniently situated and large enough for the building of a large schoolhouse, since at present there are 200 scholars who have no suitable accomodations. For the erection of which he has presented $10.000 and upwards. He offers to it an excellent Library much better than the former which was destroyed by the all devouring fire during the incursion of Ali Pasha. He moreover agrees to contribute $10.000 annually for the salary of teachers and for indigent pupils. His countrymen accordingly to his request purchased without delay a piece of ground, and immediately laid the foundations. But slander, envy, hatred of knowledge, and superstition, began to conspire and fight against them, so that the Zosimites, being compelled, applied to the Sultan, asking his help, that he might cover them with his royal shield, and patronize this God pleasing work. At soon as he received this application, and saw in it the righteous request of his faithful subjects, he wrote them an oppressive letter and kingly order, full of threats, commanding them sternly to abstain from hindering such God-pleasing and public-benefitting establishments among his subjects - adding moreover, that he himself intends to establish schools in all his empire at his own expence, for the benefit of all his subjects without distinction." These facts need no comment.

It is designed to have a high school at Beyroot to rear helpers in the great work. When there shall be ready to go forth and teach, and preach, and carry, and distribute the Arabic books prepared by the press: then the mission will be exerting a diffusive influence which by the blessing of Heaven may extend as far as the Arabic language. In this way the influence from this station may reach Africa, and may aid those missionaries or their successors that are now entering the extreme borders of that dark coast, on the South, on the East and on the West and thus the spread of the religion of the False Prophet, by diffusing this noble language so near akin to the Hebrew, may be seen in eternity to have operated for the more speedy conversion of

this lost and ruined world. When we remember what one New Testament under God's blessing effected, in the dark ages, by meeting Luthers mind and bringing him to a knowledge of the Saviour, we cannot be accused of enthusiasm or presumption for expecting that God will again accomplish great things by the almost universal diffusion of the Scriptures. Why cannot we act in faith for the Lord's blessing on his word?

Another station connected with this, one is the one at Jerusalem There are here one missionary and two ladies. This place is important- on two or three accounts 1st It is important- that the inhabitants of Jerusalem should know there is a better kind of Christianity than what they see in the pilgrims who resort to the Holy City, and disgrace the christian name by their childish superstitions 2 It is important- that good books should be distributed among these deluded pilgrims. A reinforcement is now on its way to join Scio- which is connected with this mission consisting of one missionary and his wife - And also to the Nestorians a band is sent a band of one missionary and one lay teacher and their wives.

The mission to Constantinople consists of 3 missionaries, and their wives, and also another missionary lately added. The latest intelligence informs us of the continued prosperity of the mission. This good news is peculiarly gratifying at present; because very lately a committee of 3, was appointed by the Greek Synod "One to judge of the qualifications of Priests and to watch over their conduct - One to examine and decide upon all books used by the Greeks none being permitted to buy or sell books not approved by him; and one to have oversight of all the schools appointing their teachers, directing their operations, their studies &c." It was understood that the design of the Synod in appointing this committee, was to suppress the schools of the missionaries, to prevent the circulation of their books, and to guard against reformation in the clergy. It is delightful to learn, they have not obtained their object. The missionaries write that the Armenians congratulate themselves, on their superiority to the Greek Patriarch and Synod, in policy and prudence. The Armenians say "The Greek Synod have made attempts to put down the schools of the Americans, and threatened to excommunicate all who should send their children; but the people resisted and threatened to pay no regard to the excommunications, and thus forced the Synod into silence. Now had not we exercised superior discretion, we might have fallen into the same disgrace" Here is native testimony to the hold these schools have gained on the hearts of the people. Quite a number of Armenians have become hopefully pious, and are now exerting a happy influence in reforming their own church. It might be questioned whether the plan of remaining in the Armenian church, were the best for the native converts, if they had a free choice; but owing to the intolerance of the Turkish government, it is at present the only method of action, and perhaps it is the best method at any rate.

The stations in Asia Minor are encountering strong opposition from the Greek church. Things appear to be approaching a crisis. However the state of missions in that part of the world is now so interesting, that we presume the Brethren have sought for themselves all the information we could impart - we shall therefore entirely omit what might be said of this most interesting country, in its present most critical situation. The contention there is between light and darkness. Light once prevailed there, a long night succeeded, a little light is now again beginning to wake the long sleeping ecclesiastics. O that the Sun of righteousness may again arise and shine on the region of the seven Apocalyptic churches.

Africa has a population probably not less from 100 millions. These consist of civilized, half civilized, and barbarous people together with a few Christian colonists, and converted natives. To enlighten, civilize, and Christianize this degraded but immortal people, there is one missionary station on the Western coast, one at the Southern extremity of the continent, 1200 miles from the former, one on the Eastern coast, one in the interior about 1000 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and one in Abyssinia. Of these stations, time will permit us to notice only the one, on the Western coast at Cape Palmas. The condition of the natives, is here quite as good we presume as at any other station, so we may judge from their misery here, what are the deep temporal sufferings not to speak of their eternal prospects, which this poor neglected people constantly endure. Take for instance their mode of trying criminals as given by Mr Wilson. He tells us. "There seldom or ever occurs a death without exciting suspicion among the friends of the deceased, that he has been poisoned by some one; and the Doctors, or as they are more frequently called Devil men are taxed to find out the perpetrator. A certain number of witnesses are selected and every individual that can be an object of suspicion, is required to plunge his hand into a pot of boiling oil; if innocent he suffers no pain, if guilty his hand is severely burnt. Should the person thus found guilty deny the charge, he is subjected to another and what every body regards as a sure, and infallible test, that is, to swallow a strong & large potation of Sassywood. This produces either violent and distressing vomiting or death. The quantity of tea that is given to the man when his accusers are bent upon his destruction, is altogether incredible, enough were there no poisonous qualities to destroy the life of any one." Mr Wilson adds "Several deaths have occurred in this way since we have been here". Now every man must perceive in such perversion of justice immense mischief and misery. How must this be removed? What drove almost the same barbarisms from the midst of our ancestors? Let Christianity be given to the people, it will cure the maladies of their social system, when it purifies the heart the

fountain of social influence - happiness or misery. Mr Wilson informs us, the people are very desirous to have schools amongst them, and that they readily send more children for admission to his school, than he can receive. How distressing to turn any away and yet it must be done, for want of more help. It rejoices us to know that Brother White late of this Seminary, and known to most of us, with his lady is on his way to join Brother Wilson - But what are 4 or 5 among so many Heathen?

Sandwich Islands. The accounts in the last Herald informs us that the mission in these Islands are flourishing. The late apparent reverses arising from the loss of princely patronage, it is thought have been productive of good and has had a tendency to promote the purity of the church. Time will permit us to give only a few statistics. The whole number of ordained missionaries in these Islands is 23. The population that can in some measure be supplied by them is 67.141. The population too remote to be supplied is 61.089. The whole number of scholars in the missionary schools is 1.847 The total number of church members is 747. It is cheering to learn that a large reinforcement consisting of 30 missionaries, - as follows - 4 Clergymen 10 Lay teachers with their wives and 2 unmarried female teachers, embarked at Boston on the 14 of Dec. 1836

* The mission to Northern India, under the care of the Western Board, consists of 16 individuals, comprising 5 ordained missionaries, and 3 candidates for the ministry, and possesses two printing presses, a philosophical apparatus and a good library. The marks of divine favour have been observable in the mission during the past year. Besides, the Brethren no doubt all recollect the accounts of the delightful revival enjoyed in the Charles Wharton the vessel in which sailed a large reinforcement to this mission, and a few under the direction of the American Board to Ceylon. During the voyage there were 14 hopeful conversions including the Captain, and almost the whole crew. May we not hope that the same Being that blessed our Missionaries, on the way, will bless them at their stations?

The Indians of our own country have so strong a claim on our benevolent sympathies, that they must not be passed by in entire silence.

The mission to the Osea Indians, under the care of the Western Board, is located on the Eastern border of the reserved track allotted to the Emigrant Indians; and may properly be said to comprise two stations about 4 miles distant from each other. There are 6 missionaries, 3 Gentlemen and 3 Ladies. It is said the mission has during the past year, enjoyed special tokens of the divine favour. Besides, an increased attention to the means of grace and an improvement in morals, our Brethren have been delighted to observe the special influences of the Holy Spirit. A church has been recently formed, and 3 native members have been admitted, and some 15 or 20 are supposed to be the subjects of religious impressions.

The state of missions generally, among the Indians, is en

couraging. Great difficulties arise from the bad influence exerted upon them by wicked whites. In consequence of which it is thought prudent, by the committee of the Western Board, speedily to extend its operations to those more numerous, and distant tribes which reside near the sources of the Missouri and its tributary streams. A reinforcement consisting of two male and two female teachers - for the Choctaws beyond the Mississippi was to sail on the 15th of December - and we suppose they are now on their way. The whole number of missionaries, among the American Indians included under both Boards ~~are~~ 132 - which embraces Preachers Teachers Physicians Mechanics, Farmers and Assistants. But we are reminded that we should conclude this hasty sketch. We have now travelled round the globe from "Eastern shores to Western" have called and conversed a little with many stations, and have found the missionaries cheerfully, and even happily engaged in their work. We have seen a few of the natives illumined, and brought - as we trust into the way of salvation. we have seen kings & potentates churches, kings and Emperors, excited, against Christs kingdom and making laws to prevent the diffusion of the gospel. We have heard the Brethren praying to God - and crying for help - we have seen many printing presses here and there, sending forth religious books and the word of God in various languages - we have seen the little missionary groups in the dark lands of idolatry engaging with Christians in civilized countries, in observing the monthly concert. In a word we have seen the great valley of dry bones that have been prophesied upon - and what we are but that the Lord would send his winds and breath upon them that they may become living men, a great army, arrayed for the glory of the Lord God of Hosts - May the Lord dispose each of us to do our duty, may his kingdom come and his will be done on earth as in Heaven, may the whole earth soon be full of his glory and may great voices soon be heard in Heaven saying "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ and he shall reign forever and ever."

Princeton Dec. 28. 1836

W. S. McBurney

Annual Report

of

The Committee on Foreign Missions

Read to

The Society of Inquiry

On the

1st. of January 1838.

By

J. L. Scott.

Annual Report

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By

J. L. Dean.

The object of your "Committee on Foreign Mpions," in presenting its annual report, will be to give merely a glancing view of the different parts of our Earth, as the field of Mpionary Enterprize. Standing as we do, upon this high mount of priveleges we have endeavoured to cast of eyes over the "kingdoms of this world", and while we have beheld the most of them Enveloped in the darkness of a long and dreary midnight, we have watched; — may we not say with intense interest, — the tokens of the approaching morn; — the rising of that bright star, which is the harbinger of that brighter sun of glory that is soon to —

"Burst o'er all the world." And do any now ask of us,

"Watchmen tell us of the night
"What its signs of promise are,"

We would respond from the favoured Summit on which we stand,

"Trav'ller o'er You mountain height
"See that glory beaming Star."

Do any still farther inquire; Is the morning advancing? Is the day coming on? Is the sun preparing to rise? We would answer yes: yes, the day is advancing, for —

"Higher yet that star ascends;" — and still ~~deeper~~ brighter, and ~~deepest~~ brighter are becoming the rays of the morning in the Eastern horizon. We cannot indeed tell you —

as to the exact time when the "Sun of Righteousness shall arise," full, and unclouded "with healing in its beams." But we plainly see the bright harbingers of its approach, and we know that the promises of God, so long ago, and so often, and so plainly announced by his holy prophets are pledged in its behalf. While therefore we feel that its arrival is long delayed; — while we mourn that the light is breaking so slowly across the world, we have not lost our confidence. We look to a higher and more efficient power than that of man. Our dependance is upon God. Knowing that he has assuredly said it we also know that he will assuredly bring it to pass. Here would we rest our hope, and though the Efforts of man may seem to be feeble and successless, and though even the little that has already been done should be blotted out of being, yet we would confidently look up to God, and believe that the time shall surely come when the "mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it."

Before proceeding to a survey of the field which we have marked out for ourselves it may be proper to look, for a few minutes, at what has been done in our own country during the past year. And here the remark so frequently made, forces itself upon our conviction, that while there is something to inspire with joy, there is also much to depress with Sorrow. We find, from looking over the

statistics of our missionary societies that more has been done ~~during~~ as to the collection of funds during the present year, than on any preceding. The Am. Board at its last ~~mee~~ anniversary reported as ~~increase~~ its income $252,000 dollars, - being ~~and~~ increase in its receipts of $75,000 The Am. Babtist Board has also increased its receipts from somewhere about $~~45,000~~ 60,000 ~~dollars~~ to upwards of $70.000 dols. The Board which is now called the Board of For. Missions Gen. Assembly, ~~& Board~~ contemplated, raising the amount of its receipts from $30.000, to 75.000 dollars, and we have reason to ~~but we~~ beleive that before the year is completed the amount will be ~~completed~~ fully realized. ~~in this it has not fully succeeded. Still we are confident that there has been a very large increase.~~ The same remark may be ~~said~~ made of other smaller societies. They have all been, more or less, receiving accessions, and going on from "Strength to strength." This fact would seem to argue that the missionary cause is gradually gaining a deeper hold on the feelings of Christians, and we confidently beleive that this is the case. As the claims of a dying world are presented from year to year before our churches, and as they become more enlightened as to their duty of sending the gospel to "every creature", they cannot fail of enlarging their contributions. Whether the spirit of prayer for the success of the cause is also increasing, and whether Christians are willing to exercise more self-denial now than formerly may not perhaps be so easy to determine. There is still much cause for sorrow that the monthly concert is so ~~poorly~~ thinly attended, and that in many places it is entirely neglected. We

could point to numerous country churches where a great mass of the people do not even so much as know that there is such a thing as the Monthly Concert. And how could we expect it to be otherwise? Their pastors have perhaps hardly ever spoken to them of the importance of praying for the cause, and they are unwilling to take the publications of the Societies. Thus they remain in almost total ignorance of the wants of the world, and of what is doing on its behalf. Where this is the case we can hardly expect that they should be ~~interested~~ willing to do ~~feeling~~ the cause, or that they should unite, with much ~~earnest~~ fervor ~~Est~~ in the prayer, "Thy kingdom come."

But what must strike the friends of missions as peculiarly discouraging, is the fact that <u>many of those who are desirous of going as missionaries are detained on account of the want of funds.</u> We have already said that the receipts of our missionary Societies are increasing, and have spoken of this increase as an evidence that the cause is gaining a deeper hold on the feelings of Christians. But the <u>demand</u> for the "gold and the silver" is increasing with still greater rapidity, and now for the first time for several years our Societies are cramped in their efforts. The Am. Board, for instance has been compelled to curtail the expenses of her several missions to the amount of $45.000 dollars, and still she is upwards of 40,000 dollars in debt. Thus the hopes cherished by the friends of missions

of widening & encreasing their Efforts have for the present been blasted. The missionaries who had perhaps made ~~the~~ preparation, ~~& Even Entered upon~~ for more enlarged means for usefulness, or even perhaps entered upon them, are suddenly commanded to retrace their steps, — to lessen the number of their schools, & teachers, — to diminish the Expenses of their presses, and Even in some cases to deny themselves of the comforts which they formerly Enjoyed. Who does not see that such a course, necessary as it may be, ~~must~~ on the part of the board, and of the missionaries must give a shock to the cause? But ~~—~~ still more Evil consequences arise from the detention of those who are ready and desirous to go. The Am. Board have now under appointment, and waiting till funds can be obtained to send them out 34 missionaries, and 4 male, and 6 female assistant missionaries. It is also known that others would have offered their services had they not been discouraged by the detention of those already appointed. Thus 50 individuals at least, and probably more, all ready and desirous to go, are compelled to stop at the very threshold, for one two and perhaps three years. And why? Because the Church has failed to communicate of her "Gold and Silver" in sufficient abundance to send them. What must be the disastrous consequences of such neglect of duty? May we not reasonably expect that many of those who are now waiting, — tired with the delay, and seeing no ~~reasonable~~ prospect of their being sent for so long a time, will give up the hope of their going

in despair; and that many more who would otherwise have devoted their lives to the missionary service, will dismiss the subject, and conclude to settle down in their own land. How can it be expected that any individuals, and especially those who are preparing for the gospel ministry, will give the subject of personally ~~duty~~ ~~duty~~ going to the heathen an examination, if they see no reasonable prospect of their being sent should they even conclude to go? Oh! that the Church of God would wake up to the ruinous tendency of such neglect! Oh! that christians were found willing to deny themselves rather than that the chariot wheels of this great cause should be retarded! Oh! that they did but feel, and were deeply impressed with that amazing "grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who though he was rich yet for their sakes became poor, that they through his poverty might be rich. Then surely we should see men who were possessed of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, and even literally millions, willing to make themselves poor, rather than that the cause of him who made himself poor for them, should suffer.

Looking then at the subject in the abstract, and comparing what is, with what ought to be, we in our own country feel depressed. There is however a brighter side of the picture to which we again gladly turn. Comparing the efforts that are now making with those which have been made in former years, we have reason to believe that the friends of missions were never doing more

than they are at the present time, or even as much. The difficulties of the Am. Board would not perhaps have arisen at all, had it not been for the three following circumstances;- 1st: the derangement of the currency of of our country; 2nd. the withdrawal of a large part of ~~what has been heretofore~~ the Presbyterian Church from the assistance of the board. 3rd. An impression prevalent through the country and created partly by the agents of the Board themselves, that the demand was rather for men than for money. Thus many who felt but little inclination to give were accustomed to shelter themselves behind the Excuse that there was but little need for their contributions, as there was no danger that the cause would not be supported, so far as money was concerned.

The derangement in the currency of our country has been deeply felt by all our benevolent, and Especially by our missionary Societies. On this account the Expense of making remittances to the missions abroad, has been greatly increased. Besides some of the most liberal supporters of the Miss'y Cause failed at this critical period, ~~all~~ and all, Especially those who lived in cities, felt themselves more or less Embarrassed in their circumstances. So much indeed was this the case as Every one knows, that many of those who were possessed of wealth could hardly command money Sufficient for the necessities of their own families. This cause, of

itself, is sufficient therefore, to account for all the difficulties experienced by our missionary societies. And we doubt not that had the prosperity of our country continued the expectation of the friends of missions would have been fully realized. Still, in accordance with what we have already said we lament that the cause has not been sustained, and are fully persuaded that ~~the~~ had Christians felt as they ought, they would, notwithstanding all the difficulties, have been able to give, ten times the amount required.

We will not detain you by any lengthend remarks on the progress of the missionary cause in the Kingdom of Great Britain. We believe that it is gradually advancing in that country as well as in our own. The most prominent societies are,—

The Church of England Miss. Soc. ~~64,372 £~~ 71,720 £.
The London Miss. Soc. 64,372 £
The Wesleyan Miss. Soc.

We may also mention the,—

Babtist Miss. Soc.

Besides these there are in Scotland,—

The Church of Scotland Miss. Soc.
The Glasgow Miss. Soc.

Which however are small and inconsiderable in their efforts. The Scotch, so far as they are engaged in the cause of missions at all, act principally through the London Miss. Society. The same remark is applicable to the Welch.

With these remarks we hasten on to take an imperfect and rapid survey of the missionary world; — imperfect from the difficulty of obtaining information, and rapid from the Extent of the field, and the shortness of the time allotted for our report. We shall endeavour to proceed in something like geographical order, commencing with,

Siberia.

Siberia is about 4000 miles in length, and from 1100 to 1900 miles in breadth, comprising an area of 5,000,000 of Square miles; — being 2½ times larger than the U.S. and containing 5,000,000 of inhabitants. Of course over Such an immense tract of country there ~~must be~~ are different forms of religion. Nearly the whole however is pagan, and the inhabitants are buried in the most degrading Superstition, and ignorance. Such is the country in all its Extent. Now let a man take his map, and look a short distance South of lake Baikal, and he will See the Site of a Small town, ~~named Selinginsk~~, containing about 3000 inhabitants. This town is in the Centre of the country of the Buriats, a people converted within the Space of about 100 yrs. to a form of Boodhism, but yet Exceedingly ignorant Even of that. Here there is a Missionary Station, established in 1819, and near it 2 other out-Stations; — all under the care of the London Miss. Soc. At these Stations there are three missionaries, (one of whom is Mr Swan the author of the Excellent "Letters on Missions") Besides these three individuals it

whose object is to preach the Godspel,
does not appear that there are any others in all this immense,
and widely Extended Country, ~~whose object is to preach the gospel.~~ The missionaries have translated the Scriptures into the mongolian language, but they do not appear to have made much impression upon the people generally, & have had but few converts. The mission is one that has had to struggle against many & great difficulties, partly arising from the nature of the climate, but principally from the ignorance & prejudice of the people. Still there have been some remarkable cases of conversion, and devotedness to God Even amongst this degraded race.

Chinese & Independent Tartary.

Still farther South is a tract of country about twice as large as the U.S. Extending across the whole of Asia, and comprising Chinese & Independent Tartary, with a population of about 10 mil.s. In all this country we know not of a single Missionary, and we pass it by, remarking merely that Bukhara the principal city of Independent Tartary was visited a year or two since by Mr Wolff the Missionary Jew, whose interesting description of it, and whose kind reception by those whom he considers to be a remnant of the 10 tribes, many of us will now remember.

Thibet.

For the same reason we pass over Thibet, a country about ¼ part as large as the U. S. containing a population of 12.000.000 and worshipping a deified man whom they call Lama.

China.

We next come to China, called by its proud inhabitants the Empire of the Sun, and at present far more effectually barred against the gospel, than its Northern frontiers are against the incursions of the hordes of Tartary. China proper includes a tract of country about half as large as the U. S., but containing a population differently estimated from 150.000.000 to 333.000.000. Later accounts however render it pretty certain that even the latter estimate is below the truth, and that 360.000.000 is near the actual population. This vast collection of human beings, though all are idolaters, live in the practice a strange mixture of superstitions of which Each ~~Every~~ one receives, or rejects as much as he pleases. Their religion is designated by the general name of Boodhism.

It is ~~generally~~ commonly known that the Roman Catholic Jesuits, two or three centuries ago, gained for a time a great ascendancy in China, had great success in obtaining converts, and in all probability, had not they not excited the jealousy of the government by their political intreagues, would have brought over the whole country to the religion of the Pope. It may not be as well

known, that they have by no means given up their efforts, but that they are rather making more vigorous exertions now than ever. It is true they do not enjoy the patronage which they once did, and that now there is no hope of their ultimate success; but if conversion to the Church were conversion to God, we should be constrained to admit that they are even now doing ten-fold more than our own missionaries in that country. At the mission in Tong-King they baptized in 1826 - 4006 ~~individuals~~ adults, 4.237 children, confirmed baptisms administered by Catechists or other private Christians, during the absence of a priest 5.365, heard 177.000 confessions, administered the communion 78.000 times. Placed Beside such high sounding reports, how little do the efforts of our own missionaries appear!

Canton is the only place within the bounds of China Proper where protestant missionaries reside. The Am. Board have two, Mr. Bridgman & Dr. Parker. Mr. Medhurst of the London Miss. Soc. has resided here a part of his time. (Dr. Morrison & Mr. Stevens have gone to their rest) It is well known that Dr. Morrison spent the principal part of his life in opening the way for future labourers, by preparing a Dictionary, and other elementary books, and by the translation of the Bible. It is the general opinion that China is to be reached principally by the press, and hence it has become a matter of great interest to prepare suitable works, and in a suitable manner for operating upon the Chinese. A very

interesting "Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge" composed of Merchants, Literary Gentlemen, & Missionaries, has been formed in Canton for this object. It is believed that it will prove an efficient auxiliary in preparing the way for the gospel. The object is to diffuse scientific, and literary works in the Chinese Language.

Hardly any thing has been done in the way of preaching the gospel directly, for of making converts. It is known that an Edict has been lately published by the Emperor, forbidding his people to become Christians under pain of the severest punishments, and threatening, should the gospel continue to be preached, to break off ~~the~~ all intercourse ~~between~~ with the Europeans. This Edict, it appears has been carried into vigorous execution against the natives who were in the Missionary Service. It was once thought that the gospel might be preached in any part of China. The Experiment has been made, and the mournful fact ascertained, that at present, China, with her 360,000,000 is, for the most part closed against the gospel, and any direct efforts in the kingdom itself must prove not only dangerous, but, for the most part, unsuccessful.

Japan.

To the north East of China are the Islands of Niphon & Jesso composing ~~the~~ with two or three other smaller islands the Empire of Japan, being about $\frac{1}{20}$ th. part as large as the U. S. with a population of 14 millions. These are still more closely barred against the gospel, than China and any efforts on its behalf would be followed with immediate death.

Indian Archipelago.

South-East of China, lie scattered over the Pacific ocean, the islands of Borneo, Celebes, New-Guinea, Holland, the Philippine, the Pelew, the Ladrone & the Caroline islands, beside numerous others. In all these, with the exception of Holland & Vandiemans Land we know of no established missionaries. The Am. Board have indeed ~~probably~~ commenced a mission in Borneo, and it is probable that before this time the Missionaries, ~~Mr Arms & Mr Robins~~ are settled. Mr Arms spent 4 months of the last year in the island, travelled into the interior a hundred miles, saw the Dayaks in their villages, and collected such information as he could respecting their number, religion, languges, character, customs, & the practicability of a mission among them. He made a second visit at the close of the year with the expectation of remaining at Sambas. He was well received and the prospect is highly encouraging.

Singapore.

Singapore is a small island at the Southern Extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, on which is the town of Singapore containing about 30.000 inhabitants, of whom about ~~18000~~ 13.700 are Chinese. The London Miss. Soc. has one Miss.y here. The Am. Board has 4 missionaries and 6 assistant missionaries. The Presbyterian Board has lately sent out 2 missionaries and one female assistant miss.y who are now on their way. Their object is ~~first~~ to ~~go~~ proceed first to Singapore, and either to remain there, or to go to some other place which they may deem preferable.

The principal object of all the missions in this place appears to be to operate upon the Chinese. It is hoped that by this means,

when they return to their own country, as they almost always do, the word of God may be carried into China. The Malays also are numerous in the place, and the attention of some of the missionaries is turned to them. Singapore is a favourable station, and has thus far been prospered, though the miss.s have hardly more than got under way for successful operation. A few individuals, however, have been received into the Church. Here an Anglo-Chinese college has been established, but it will have to surmount, says the Board, very great difficulties before it comes into successful operation. These difficulties are owing chiefly to the extreme indifference of parents to the education of their children, and to their fear of the religious influence which the Seminary would exert upon them, and to the degradation of the children themselves.

The Am. Episcopal M. S. has sent out 2 miss.s to Singapore.

Java.

A mission has been sent by the Am. Board to Batavia on the island of Java consisting of 4 missionaries & 5 female assistant miss.s They are all studying the Malay, and 2 of them the Chinese language. From late accounts we have heard that they are not permitted by the authorities to carry on their operations in this place, but have obtained permission to settle in Borneo.

The London Miss. Soc. has also a mission established in Batavia, on this island.

Sumatra.

On Sumatra the Baptist M. S. have a station at Padang, where there are two Missionaries.

Malacca.

On the Peninsula of Malacca & the town of Malacca there is a station of the London M. S. —

Siam.

Siam contains a population of between 3 & 4 millions. The principal missionary station is at Bankok. Here Mr. Gutzlaff of the German M.S. has laboured considerably for the Chinese. The Am. Baptist Board has 4 missionaries in this place. The Am. Board of Commissioners has two missionaries and one physician. The prospect of the Missionaries are encouraging. They can gain access to all classes of the people, and are treated with respect & deference. The mission is peculiarly important on account of its relation to China. Vast numbers of Chinamen reside in this place for the purposes of trade, and should they be converted to Christianity they would carry the gospel to their own country.

Birman Empire.

The Birman Empire is occupied as a missionary field principly from this country by the Baptists. It contains a population of 18.000.000. They have stations at ~~Rangoon~~ ~~where are 1 miss & 1 nat. assist. at~~ ~~Ava 1 miss & 1 Printer, & 2 nat. as.~~ ~~at Maulmein, the chief seat of the Mission~~ ~~3 miss. 2 printers, & nat. as.~~ ~~at Tavoy 2 miss & nat as.~~ Rangoon, Ava, Maulmein, Tavoy, & Bala-Island. The number of missionaries is 11 ~~assistants in all including natives about 50. of whom~~ and of assistant Missionaries 16 of whom 3 or 4 are printers. Besides these there are from 35 to 40 nat. assistants in the employ of the mission. From 600 to 700 individuals have been baptized and received into the church. These statistics show that the Baptists are prosecuting their mission with vigour,

and that their labours are greatly crowned with success. The Karens are one of the most interesting people in the world. They have received the gospel in general with a great deal of cordiality, and perhaps the annals of very few missionary stations could give ~~the~~ evidence of greater success. —
The Bap. Board has also opened a new mission at Sadiya in Assam among the Shans, or Shyans, a numerous people spreading themselves over that ~~com~~ country, & speaking a dialect which differs but little from the Burmese, & Siamese.

Hindostan. — .

The next country which comes under our consideration is Hindostan: a country about 1900 miles long, & 1500 broad, including an area of 1.280.000 sq. m. and a population variously estimated from 100.000.000 to 180.000.000. probably 120.000.000. This country contains numerous nations differing from each other in customs & language &c. but all with slight exception, characterized by a general prevalence of Brahmanism & Caste, two of the most oppressive burdens under which a people ever ~~suffered~~ groaned. Since the possession of this country by the English it has become one of the principal fields of missionary labour, and more are now in it, than in any other country of equal extent in the world. It will therefore be impossible for us, in our short sketch ~~of the world~~ to present any thing like a detailed account of of missionary operations in this country. All we shall aim at will be to give the statistics.

The Serampore Bap. M.S. has stations in the following places — Serampore, Dumdum, Calcutta, Barripore, Sahebgunj, Burishol, Decca Sadamahl, Rungpore, Cherrapoonjee, Gowahatty, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra & Delhi — 16 stations, & about 20 missionaries. ——— On a view of the reports from the different stations the Committee Board remarks; "It is abundantly evident, from these accounts, that the Encouragements to proceed are manifold, and the calls for aid from this country unprecedented.

The Baptist M.S. of England has stations in the following places. Calcutta, Howrah, Chitpore, Seebpore, Bonatollah, Kharea, Lukyantipore Cutwa, Soory, Monghyr, Deja & Patna. 12 stations & 13 or 14 Missrs.

The Gospel propagation Soc. has a college for the Education of Missionaries in Calcutta, which promises much Good. The number of Missionaries, ordained from it, in 1833–1835 is 11, that of catechists appointed 6. The Bishop of Calcutta says respecting it; "It is the very Institution which India wants. Its missionaries are already beginning to appear in the field of labour and success." This Society has Stations in Tallygunge, Barripore, Howrah, Chinsurah, Cawnpore, Madrapore, Vepery, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Nooddoloor, Trichinopoly & Cuddalore, 12 stations, & from 15 to 20 missionaries, besides a number of catechists, & assistants.

The Church Miss'y Soc'y has stations in Calcutta, Burdwan, Culna Kishnaghur, Bancoorah, Benares, Chunar, Buxar, Allahabad, Gorruckpore, Meerut, Kernaul, Bareilly, & Agra. ~~Stations 11 out Stations 3~~ Nassuck, Nilgherry hills, Tellicherry, Cochin, Cottayam, Allepie Palamcottah, Mayaveram, Madras. In all 18 Stations & 3 Out-

stations, 24 missionaries, native missionaries 3, Catechists 9, Teachers, male 283, female 19, Schools 260; Scholars, ~~boys, upwards 9121; girls 1863,~~ ~~Total~~ in all nearly 11.000.

The London M.S. has 19 stations, scattered throughout almost all parts of Hindostan, at which there are about 27 missionaries, for the most part labouring with the usual success.

The Am. Board has 4 stations in the following places, Bombay, Alibag, Ahmednuggur, Malcolm-Paith, Jalna, Madras, Madura & Dindegal, 8 stations. 18 ordained Missionaries, & 47 assistants in all. —— Mr Winslow & Dr. Scudder removed with their families from Ceylon to Madras about a year ago. Their ~~present~~ object is to sustain a large printing Establishment for printing the Scriptures, religious tracts, and other necessary publications in the Tamul language, but the committee for want of funds have not been able to send them a printing Establishment. There are in this Mission 25 schools & 500 Scholars, most of whom are of good caste. The Missionaries were received with a great deal of interest by the people.

The General Baptists of England have a mission at Cattuck the chief town of Orissa, where there are two or 3 stations & 4 or 5 Missionaries.

Wesleyan M.S. has 4 stations, 6 missionaries, 3 assistant missionaries, 24 teachers, 287 Church members.

Church of Scotland has an institution in Calcutta of an exceedingly interesting character, in which there are ~~upwards~~ about 500 Hindu youths, — all of them of respectable caste, and many of the very highest, and members move belonging to some of the wealthiest & most influential families in Calcutta. ——

The object of the institution is to give them a thorough Education in the English Language & literature, & Science, in connexion with the principles of Christianity; and it is hoped that it will be the means of raising "a class of natives, not only pious, but also thoroughly qualified in every respect to go forth, and preach the gospel to their brethren." Besides this principal institution there is a branch at Takaa where there are 150 pupils in daily attendance, & new branches have been formed at Fort-Gloucester, & at Rungpore. Connected with these institutions there are 4 missionaries, (of which number is Dr. Duff.)

"It is impossible to praise too highly" says Lord W. Bentinck "the management of the Seminary Established by the Gen. Assem. of the Ch. of Scotland ~~established~~ at Calcutta; and in saying this I speak the general sentiment of the European community of this place. Its great success and its great claim to Encouragement consists in the complete victory which those who have had the direction of it have by their tact & judgment, been able to gain over the distrust and prejudice which the natives have hitherto felt to all Education of which the knowledge of the Scriptures formed a part and of which Christian ministers were the agents."

The Church of Scotland has also ~~a~~ missions at Bombay & Madras and ~~a~~ institutions similar to that at Calcutta, in which there ~~were~~ about 300 pupils according to the last account. They have also stations at Hurnee, & Poonah, and perhaps by this time among the Seiks.

The German M. S. has a station at Mangalore, on the S. W. coast of Hindostan where there are 3 missionaries preaching the gospel with much Encouragement.

The Am. Baptist M. S. has established a station in the Northern Circars, among the Telingas, where there are two missionaries.

We have reserved as the last to be mentioned the stations of the Board of Foreign Mis. of the Gen. Assembly of the Pres. Ch. This Board has its most extensive Mission in the north of India, the chief Station of which is Lodiana, distant from Calcutta about 1180, in a N. W. direction. This was the first Site of the mission chosen by Mr. Lowrie in 1835. Here Mr. are stationed, and besides the usual miss[y] labours they have under their care a school of a very interesting character, containing about 40 or 50 youths, most of whom are from the first families. This school was first established by Capt. Wade, the political Agent at Lodiana, but ~~was~~ was given over by him into the hands of the missionaries. He still continues its active & efficient patron. "In this School," says the Board, "every thing which human means can provide is afforded for raising up an Educated and qualified native ministry." At this Station are two printing presses belonging to the Society.

Besides Lodiana there are ~~two~~ three other Stations already occupied, Subathu, 110 miles N. E. from Lodiana, situated on the lower elevations of the Himalah mountains, in a healthy region, Saharunpur 130 m. S. E. from Lodiana. & Allahabad, a large city above Benares, about half way between Calcutta & Lodiana. The Board also contemplates establishing missions in Cashmere & Afghanistan.

On a review of the operations of all the
misionary Societies in Hindostan, we find that there
are to a population of ~~about~~ 120.000.000 about 150 ordain-
ed misionaries i.e. One Misionary to Every 800.000 Souls.
Allowing that one man could ~~Take Charge of~~ Communicate Spiritual instruction to individuals 5000 ~~Souls~~,
it would require 160 times as many as are now in the
field i.e. 24.000. It is perfectly Evident ~~therefore~~ that the
only hope for India, so far as human means are con-
cerned is the raising up of a native ministry, and we

rejoice to See that almost all the societies are beginning more or lesp to turn their attention to this Grand object. To suppose that we can Send Sufficient men from Christian Countries to preach the gospel to all the inhabitants of India, is Contrary we think to reason, & to the Providence of God, but let it be the object of our missionaries to raise up in the best possible manner, & in the shortest time, a pious & Educated, & thoroughly trained native ministry, and we fully believe that the bleping of God will accompany their exertions, & the religion of Brahma will soon be exchanged for that of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

Ceylon. –

Ceylon is a large island at the Southern Extremity of Hindostan containing a population of about 2000.000

The English Baptist Miss'y Soc. has a station at Columbo, where there are two missionaries.

The Church of England M. S. on this Island has 4 Stations & 9 missionaries.

The Wesleyan M. S. has 10 Stations & 9 missionaries, with about 700 church members.

The Am. Board has 7 Stations & 9 out-stations, 7 missionaries, – 2 native preachers, – 1 Physician, – 1 printer, 71 native assistants, & 9 Female As. Missionaries, – Total 91. [The names of the Stations are Tillepally, Batticotta Oodooville, Panditerepo, Manepy, Chavagatchery, & Verany.]

In this Mission there are 155 free Schools, with upwards of 6000 Scholars, 37 pious School Masters, A female Seminary with 75 boarding Scholars; A Seminary for males with 166 boarding Scholars; 302 native members of the Church; and an average congregation on the Sabbath at each Station of nearly 400 persons, a considerable proportion of whom are native youth in the Schools. Not less than 15,500 children have been taught in the Schools sinace the Commencement of the mission. The desire of parents to Enter their children in the Seminary has become so great, notwithstanding the strong probability that they will become Christians, that the Mission has resolved no longer to give board to any in their preperatory Studies. The parents themselves bear the Expense.

This mission has been blessed with as many as 7 gracious visitations or revivals of Religion, Since its commencement. As a consequence of the Sixth 61 were added to the Churches; According to the latest accounts there is also another revival in progress at the present time and 77 as a consequence of the last. Perhaps there is no mission in the world Where the reformation has been more radical, or where the prospect of permanent Success is brighter.

New Zealand.

New Zealand is composed of 2 large islands in the S. Pacific ocean, each of them about 600 m. long & 150 broad. They have been occupied as a miss[y] Station by the Church of England & the Wesleyan M. S. The Church M. S. has 10 Stations, 6 missionaries, 29 catechists & 169 communicants.

The Wesleyan M. S. has one Station & 3 missionaries.

The Effect produced by the gospel among the New Zealanders furnishes striking proof of its Efficacy in subduing the fiercest passions of the human mind, and of raising men from the lowest State of Barbarism into which they may have sunk. A great moral change has been effected in the Island; and we have reason to believe it will go on until these degraded islanders shall be raised to the Elevation of a christian community. The chiefs & people are generally opposed to the use of ardent Spirits and have forbidden the traffick in it on the Islands.

Polynesia.

Scattered over the Pacific ocean, to the East of those we have already mentioned, extending about 20 ~~miles~~ degrees on each side of the Equator, are numerous clusters of small islands which we shall have to pass without particular notice. Some of them are the Society Islands, the Georgian, & the Hervey, the Marquesas, The Friendly, & Navigators Islands. It is generally known that in many of these islands are missionaries, whose labours have been greatly blessed. While however protestant missionaries have been diligently employed in scattering the good seed, it appears ~~that appears~~ that the Emissaries of the Pope of Rome have come in among them to satter the Seeds of Error. Early in the year

1835 a number of Popish Missionaries Entered the Pacific, and directed their way to a small Cluster of ~~islands~~ designated Gambier's Islands, in one of which native teachers under the London M. S. were labouring. On this island the Popish party, consisting of a Bishop who is designated Vicar apostolic, and two priests landed; and the Native teachers shortly afterwards left the island. Another party has subsequently arrived at the same place Gambiers Islands.

The Sandwich Is. one of the clusters of which we have already been speaking are occupied by the Am. Board. On five of these islands there are 15 Stations, 27 missionaries, 2 of them physicians; 2 Physicians, 2 Secular Superintendants, 4 booksellers, 2 printers, 9 teachers, & 47 female As. Missionaries.

The object of the Board in sending so many labourers to a field comparatively so small, is stated to be that they may accomplish the work which Providence has opened up for them in the shortest possible time, & thus afford a glorious example to the Church and the world of what Christian Missions through the power of divine Grace may Effect. In no other nation could the board so well make the Experiment as in that. The people renounced their religion as a nation about 18 years ago, and almost immediately were thrown into the arms of the missionaries. As a nation, the islanders have again & again refused the proffered religion of papal Rome, professedly that they might give undivided attention to that which our Missionaries had brought them. On the whole though a work of vast

magnitude remains to be done before the people will compare with Christian communities in their social and domestic character, and habits there is a constant and very perceptible improvement in all these respects. In one point of view the islanders may take the precedence of all civilized communities. The manufacture, Sale, & use of ardent Spirits is prohibited on all the islands, except Oahu, and on that island a petition was drawn up, and signed by the Chiefs and more than 3000 of the most respectable natives of Honolulu and its vicinity asking the King to suppress entirely the Sale, manufacture, & use of such Spirits.

Africa.

We next turn to Africa. On the Western Coast of this Continent, there are a number of missionaries. At Sierra Leon the Church of England & the Wesleyan M.S. have numerous stations, and have effected much among the colonists, and natives, but the mortality that has reigned amongst them has been greater perhaps among Missionaries than in any part of the world. The number of missionaries sent by the Church of England M.S. to Sierra Leon, including Chaplains sent by the government from 1812 to 1830 was 44 men & 35 women, 79 in all. The aggregate of time all these lived in the Colony was 208 yrs, giving as an average 2 1/2 yrs. to each. and more or less of that period, was to for the greatest number a time of severe sickness. A few returned home but Even then their labours were equally lost to the Missi

of these 79 devoted men and women 44 died the first year.

Farther down the coast is the colony of Liberia respecting which we need not say any thing more than that it has become a centre from which there is reason to beleive the light of the gospel will spread over many of the dark parts of Africa.

At ~~Bassa Cove~~ Cape-Palmas it is known that Mr Wilson of the Am. Board is labouring with the most cheering prospects of success.

In the Southern part of Africa the Am. Board have stations ~~at~~ among the Zoolahs, at Port-Natal, & Ginani. 2 stations 5 missionaries, one of them a physician, 1 Physician, & 4 female as. missionaries; total 10.

As the mission is one that has not long since been established, we cannot expect to see the fruits of their labours as yet. But little has been done, except preparation for more active service.

The United Brethren have long been labouring in South Africa. The number of individuals under their care is about ~~2[illegible] adults, & 2486 children baptized~~ 3308 and consist of 1100 communicants, 428 Baptized adults, 856 baptized children, 922 unbaptized. There are among these 928 school children. From the Beginning of the S. Africa mission, By the U. Brethren 36 European brethren, & 36 sisters, have been engaged in its service: (of whom up to December 31st. 1835, 15 had died in Africa, 13 returned to Europe, & 44 were still in ~~activity~~ active service. Of those who had returned to Europe 8 were still alive)

The London Miss. Soc. has in the Colony, among the Hottentots, the Caffres, the Griquas, the Corannas, the Bechuanas, & the Namaquas 21 stations, & about as many missionaries. ~~Almost~~ All these stations have been more or less favoured, and in almost all, churches have been gathered out from among the heathen, and the foundation of a christian Society has been laid.

The Wesleyan M. S. has ~~undertaken~~ also Enlisted its Efforts in this field. It has 21 stations, 22 missionaries, & 940 church members. The Stations are scattered over the country pretty much in the same manner as those of the ~~the~~ London M. S. and appear to have been prospered in an equal degree.

The Glasgow M. S. has a mission among the Caffres - consisting of 4 stations, & 4 or 5 missionaries. The war in Caffraria ~~has~~ interrupted their labours for a time to some Extent, but they are now going on with encouraging prospects.

The French Protestant M. S. has among the ~~Hottentots~~ & Bechuanas 5 stations & 7 missionaries. In Each of these Stations we witness" says the Society "the commencement of a work of grace. (We rejoice that Souls have been brought to the light of the gospel, or have been informed in the grace already received.)

The Rhenish M.S. has four Stations.
The Berlin M.S has one station. In this part of Africa,

All of these Stations of which we have been speaking, perhaps about 75 in number, are as lights scattered over a dark country. Some of them burn more brightly than others, and shed their light farther around, but all of them we believe are destined to increase in splendour, and gradually extend their light until the whole country shall have become illuminated.

Madagascar.

We would gladly dwell upon the interesting Events which have lately taken place in Madagascar, did time permit. We can merely mention however, that the prospects were opening brightly upon that island. The ability to read had been extensively imparted to the people. The Scriptures had been translated into their language and placed in their hands. A general unbelief in their idolatrious system had been diffused over the whole country. And the government was favourable to the gradual revolution which was taking place. Suddenly however the King Radama died, and was succeed by a queen whose sentiments and policy are entirely different. She has imposed in the most peremptory manner, and has utterly proscribed Christianity. The Edict to this intent was issued on the 1st. of March 1835. Music & dancing and all other amusements were in the Courtyard for nearly a fortnight, as if the nation

were overwhelmed by some fearful calamity; and after this Suspense & Silence, means of a most decisive character were taken to arrest the auspicious change. The invocation of the name of Jesus was totally interdicted, and the people were forbidden to retain Even a recollection of the instructions which they had received from the Missionaries.

But determined as the Native Government appear to be to destroy, were it possible Every feeling in favour of Christianity, there are many indications of the probability of a change. Since the public revival of their former absurd & cruel Superstitions, the native Government has Experienced little else than a series of public calamities. Some of their leading men have been removed by death: their Armies have returned, not Exulting in triumph, and loaded with Spoil, but reduced in number by disease & toil, and discontented at the failure of their Enterprize. The Spirit of disaffection seemed Extending, while the reckless cruelties, which were perpetrated under the influence of vindictive rage appeared to be driving the mass of the people on to desperation.

In the N. Eastern part of Africa, In the country called Abyssinia there are two or three missionaries labouring, under the direction of the Church of England. They have been favourably received by the Abyssinians, but they have much to perform in overcoming the prejudice & breaking down the Superstition of the people.

Arabia.

Passing across to the Western part of Asia we find Arabia Entirely destitute of missionaries.

Persia.

Persia contains in the Northern part of it a considerable number of Nestorians to whom a mission has been sent by the Am. Board. It consists of 2 missionaries 1 Physician, one teacher and their wives. One native helper. In all 9. The mission opened under the most favourable auspices. The Missionaries were received with the greatest Enthusiasm by the people, and the same tide of prosperity as at the beginning continues to attend their labours. The Sick resort from all quarters to Dr. Grant who is the physician. Fifty operations for Cataract have greatly increased his celebrity. One of his patients was a Kurdish Chief from the banks of the Tigris. The Seminary contains 44 boarding scholars from different Nestorian villages. Among them are 3 deacons and a priest. A friendly correspondence has been opened with the patriark of the Nestorians, residing, at Dooldamet among the Kurdish mountains, preparatory to a visit to him which is justly deemed of great importance. It is expected that a branch of the mission will be established at this Seat of Ecclesiastical power in the Nestorian Church.

Among the Mohammedans of Persia, nothing so far as we know is at present doing. In June of 1836 W Merrick of the Am. Board, accompanied by two German missionaries, proceeded to Teheran the Seat of the Persian Government, and

from thence to Ispahan, the head quarters of the Soofies, and grand seat of the Sheah faith. Here they were exposed to great personal danger from the bigotry of the people, but the Lord delivered them. Mr. Merrick continued his journey to Shiraz, his companions returning to Tabreez. His impressions concerning the Mohammedans as affording a field for missionary labour are by no means favourable.

Syria & the Holy Land.

Respecting this country the Missionaries who are already there say "more than 15 yrs. have Elapsed since the Mission to Syria and the Holy Land was undertaken. Half a generation of men has since gone down to the grave, and yet the United protestant Churches of England & America, have during that period sent out only 12 or 13 missionaries to preach the gospel to this million & a half of immortal souls. These have come at different times, and most of them remained but a little while, when they were either removed to other fields of labour on Earth, or taken home to heaven. So severe have been the bereavements which this mission has sustained; so many interruptions has it experienced, & under so many disadvantages has it laboured, that we can be regarded as having but just got into regular and systematic operation.

Respecting Asia Minor & Greece our time will not permit us to say any thing.

At Constantinople there is a most interesting state of affairs among the Armenians, and although considerable opposition has arisen, yet it appears very evident that there is a powerful work going on, that the Lord is about to revive that ancient and dead church. A College has been established by the Armenians themselves, at Has-Koy in the Suburbs of Constantinople in which there are about 600 pupils. They have chosen for the principal Hohannes, an Armenian, who has been much with the Missionaries, and who is possessed of truly Evangelical sentiments.

It is hardly necessary, were it even possible, to take a view of the State of Missions among our western Indians. The Am. Board has Stations among the Cherokees, Chocktaws, Creeks, Osages, Pawnees, Nez-Perces, Sioux, Ojibwas, and two or three other tribes. in all about 24 Station, & 18 ordained Missionaries.

The Babtist Board has 12 Stations ~~missions~~ among the Ojibwas, Ottowas, Oneidas, Cherokees, Shawanoes, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Otoes, Omahas, Ottowas, Creeks & Chocktaws. with about 12 missionaries besides assistants.

The Presbyterian Board has a mission among the Wea Indians with Encouraging prospects of success. A Church of 10 native members has been gathered in the Wilderness, and the hearts of the Missionaries are encouraged by thus early seeing the fruits of their labour among this Solitary degraded & neglected people.

But the most interesting Miss'y accounts which we have for a long time read is contained in the December number of the Miss'y Herald. It is the journal of Mr Spalding giving an account of his reception and prospects among the Nez Perces Indians West of the Rocky Mountains. The accounts are so late, & so interesting, that it is taken for granted that the brethren have read them, and that it is not necessary to repeat them at this time.

On a review of the operations of all the
missionary Societies ~~in the world~~ it will be found
that there are in all the world about ~~600~~ 600 or 700 ordained
missionaries and perhaps 3,500 assistant miss[s] of various kinds.
The work, it will appear to every one, is but just begun, and yet it has so far advanced as to Show ~~the practicability of the conversion of the world~~ judging on the ground of success alone, and leaving out the word of God, the probability of its ultimate Success, if the Efforts already commenced be followed up with the proper Spirit. Yet although we know that man is to be the instrument in this great work, we do not depend for its accomplishment upon him. Dark indeed wd be the prospect if this were the case. But we believe that God will bring it about in his own appointed time. We know that ~~that~~ he has promised it, and we know that "the word of the Lord Shall stand forever."

But we do not leave out the word of God. Our main dependance is upon the promises which it contains. We believe ~~that~~ indeed that man is to be the instrument in this work, but dark indeed would be the prospect if its Success were suspended from his feeble arm. We might then sit down, and weep, and utter despair, ~~and weep~~ over the ruins of an irrecoverable world. But with the promises of God Sustaining us, we may well take Courage, and tho' the prospect become still darker, until all but one Single ray of Light had left the world, yet we might still take courage. God has promised that the Kingdom shall be given to his Son, and we know that "the

Annual Report

of

the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Read before

the Society of Inquiry,

on the

First day of February

1839.

By L. R. Wilson.

American Baptist Board

Asia.

Mission to the Siamese & Chinese. Station Bankok. Laborers Rev. Wm Dean & Mrs. Jane Reed, Rev. Messrs. Jones & Davenport & wives. Rev. Mr. Shuck and wife are temporarily at Macao. 1 Nat. assistant. The Rev. Mr. Reed, was removed by death in Aug. 1837. The public worship in Chinese has generally been attended by from 20 to 30 persons. Tract and Scripture distribution is continued. A revision of the gospel by John has been completed. Mr. Dean has been suffering under impaired health - though at the last accounts much better. A Chinese school has been taught by Mrs. Shuck.

The attention of Messrs. Jones & Davenport, has been principally directed to the printing department. Two tracts and a version of the Acts, in the Siamese language, had been printed previously to the close of May 1837. A printing office has been erected - a Chinese fount of type received - and another press will soon be forwarded.

"The application for books" says Mr. Davenport

at the house, by all classes, is daily & frequent — & when we visit the wats the same anxiety as formerly is manifested to receive them." No conversion has as yet taken place. All the missionaries have suffered from ill health. The Board design strengthening this Mission as soon as their funds will admit. — R. 1838.

Mission to Burmah. Stations. Maulmein — Amherst — Rangoon — Ava — 4. Laborers — Rev. Messrs. Judson, Haswell, Howard, Ingalls, Kincaid & Simons, with their wives. Rev. S. Osgood. Mr. Hancock, printer & wife. And a number of Native assistants. On their way to the Mission Rev. Messrs Stevens and Stilson & wives. Rev. A. Webb & wife have returned to this country on account of Mrs. Webbs health. Mrs. Osgood has died.

"The Reports from all the stations are encouraging. At Maulmein a Sabbath School had been organized consisting of from 40 to 60 pupils, which promises much usefulness. The church consists of 64 members. "The Government High School in charge of Mr. Bennet has been closed the commissioner of the province having prohibited the giving religious instruction to the pupils. It numbered about 80 pupils. The boarding school numbers 27.

scholars. There are several Burman schools. —

The ordinary rate of printing was 9,000 sheets per day. An edition of 10,000 copies of the Burman N.T. was about being issued. There had also been printed 55,000 copies of the Life of Xt. - 50,000 of the Catechism and view - A Fathers Advice translated into Burman by Mrs. Judson - 14 Peguan tracts 10,000 copies each. The Board have sent out 5 additional printing presses - a standing press - & about 6000 reams printing paper. One of the presses is intended for the Mission at Tavoy. —

The school at Amherst numbers 25 pupils. The prospects of the station at Rangoon - for a time overcast - had assumed a more cheering character - notwithstanding the persecution to which it was occasionally subject. Mr. Howard thus writes, "We still continue to give books at the rate of 12 or 15000 per month; and during the great festival which closed last Sabbath we gave 10 or 12000 in a few days. Hundreds call at the verandah daily to hear preaching, & evidences are multiplying that this whole region feels the power of truth." There were five baptisms during 1837 - one however it was feared had relapsed to idolatry. The school is doing well. — At Ava there is a church consisting of 21 Nat. Members. The School in Sept. 1837 numbered 18 - three of whom contemplated joining the Mission School at Tavoy. - Du-

=ring the scenes of violence" which occurred after the commencement of the Revolution. "little Missionary work was done; the members of the Mission were for a time indebted to the interposition of the British Resi=dent for their safety; the King forbade all prosecution of their labors - and in June the station was temporarily broken up. Still the king professes to be friendly to the Missionaries personally - & invites them to return and print books on science". Though at the last accounts, Nov. 1837. the Nat. Ch. had not been disturbed, but continued to hold meetings on the Sabbath; yet owing to the excited state of the country, the Missionaries had not thought it best to return.

Mission to the Karens. Stations - Tavoy, Maulmein, Ran=goon. - Laborers - Rev. Messrs. Wade, Mason, Bennett, Vinton, Abbot - & their wives. - Miss McComber. A number of out-stations & Nat. Apostl. - On their way to the Mission Mr. Brayton & wife.

"This is perhaps the most interesting of all the Missions under the care of this Board. At Tavoy dur=ing the rainy season, there were usually five ser=mons preached on the Sabbath - & eight during the week. Several Sabbath Schs. were also kept up. There were 17 students - 8 Burman & 9 Karen - in the Theolog. Sem. during the term ending July 1837. Their

improvement was very satisfactory. — The boarding school, on account of the prevalence of the small pox has been reduced to 25 scholars. The whole number of schools connected with the station for the year ending June 30 1837 — was 23. — From Apl. to Augt. there were printed 13,000 vols — or 940,000 p.p. at the Tavoy press.

Mr. Mason, in a tour to the Southern stations, during the winter of '36 '37 — baptized 51 — & found 80 new inquirers. Those baptized the previous year were doing well with one exception, & all the inquirers except 3 or 4, were "following on to know the Lord." The school at Mata numbers 70 pupils. The number who attended religious evening meetings during the week was from 2 to 300 — on Sabbath from 4 to 600. A female prayer meeting ordinarily attended by 70 persons. There are 8 churches, consisting of 413 members. Whole No. of Baptisms the past year 180.

At Maulmein — a Karen boarding school containing 50 scholars — 17 of whom had been baptized. At Bootah 60 miles from Maulmein, is a church of 40 members. Baptisms reported from the Maulmein Karen stations — 64. — At Rangoon — the whole No of Karens added to the church from Oct. '36 to July '37 — was 180. — There are no regular schools at this station the people being forbidden to learn to read or receive books. Yet several hundreds have learned to read at home.

Mission in Arracan. Station, Kyouk Phyoo. Laborers, Rev. Mr. Comstock & wife. 3 Native Assistants.

The history of this Mission for the past year is marked with some deeply afflictive features. The illness of Mr. & Mrs. C. more than once suspended its operations & threatened its extinction. And Mr. & Mrs. Hall who went to their relief were both cut off by death within 4 months after their arrival. The schools are however in a prosperous condition. The Native assistants give promise of good service. No instance of conversion as yet.

Mission to Assam. Station Sadiya. Laborers Rev. Messrs Brown, Bronson, & their wives. Mr. Cutter printer & wife & Mrs. Thomas. The deeply afflictive dispensation of Providence, by which the Mission was deprived of the labors of Mr. Thomas, who was killed by the falling of a tree, while on his way to the station, is probably known to all.

The labors of Mr. & Mrs. Bronson & Mrs. Thomas are chiefly directed to the Singpho tribe - those of Messrs. Brown & Cutter to the Assamese & Shyan tribe of Khamtis. The language of both these tribes has been reduced to the system of Romanizing. The attendance at the school is from 30 to 40. The 1st 2d & 3d classes repeat from memory daily lessons from the parables &c & have read the gospels of Matt. several times.

The anxiety of the natives for books is thus described by Mr. Bronson in his journal. "We are this evening moor=ed near a considerable village, and for two or three hours our boats have been surrounded by natives eager to receive tracts. We gave them what books we could spare, the poor creatures wading thro' the water to re=cieve them, & rejoicing as if possessed of a great prize. One man came 5 miles for a book. Had every ap=plicant recieved a thousand would probably not have sufficed."

Mission to the Telingas or Teloogoos. Station Madras (South=ern Ind.). Laborers - Mr. & Mrs. Day. - The first year Mr. Day spent at Vizagapatam & Cicacole - in studying the language - preaching & distributing tracts. Two Native schools were gathered con=taining about 40 pupils. The influence of these la=bors was felt to a considerable distance & persons came 30 or 40 miles to inquire about the new re=ligion. The Board have but one Missionary family among 5 mils. Teloogoos along a coast of 600 miles - to say nothing of the population in the interior & the territories of the Nizam - all open to Missionary labor. Most of the Teloogoo male popula. of the higher & middle classes can read. The whole Bible has been translated & is in a course of revision. Religious tracts have been printed. The N. T. Genesis & part of Exod. with 35 or 3

Africa.

Mission to Western Africa. Stations - Edina & Sauta Mills. Laborers - Messrs Crocker, Mylne, & Clarke. - Mrs. Clarke & Mr. Day. Mr. Stewart assistant teacher died in January '38. Mr. Andersons connection with the Board closed in August. The school under the care of Mr. Day consists of 16 native boys. Their conduct & proficiency, in general, pleasing. It was hoped that one had been converted to God. Mr. Crocker writes in July - "As it respects health we have all been highly favored. Br. & Sr. Clarke have had no attack of fever that might be considered dangerous. My own health is better."

Hayti.

"This Mission is at present suspended; for want of men & means.

N. A. Indians.

"The Board have Missionary establishments connected with 12 Indian tribes, at 15 stations, exclusive of out stations - occupied by 34 Missionaries & assistants - of whom 12 are preachers - together with 4 native ~~assists~~ preachers & 2 Nat. assist. - embracing 8 churches containing in all about 529 Members - of whom 125 were baptized the past year.

Most of these additions were made to the Cherokee churches. Among the Creeks the operations, for a time were almost at a stand, in consequence of the removal of Mr. & Mrs. Rollin - the severe afflictions of Mr. Davis the Nat. preacher - & the general prevalence of disorder and vice occasioned by the Creek immigration. Among the Ottawas, Putawatomies, Otoes & Omahas, the Missionaries have but lately begun their labors. - The Board desire to increase their Missionary force among the Indians as soon as an increase of Men & Means shall put it in their power to do so.

Expenditures. The receipts of the Board from all sources were 63,390,19. and their Expenditures 81,910,90. Showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of 18,520,71. besides an unpaid sum now due of $25,000.

Annual Report June 1838.

Methodist Epis. Board.

This Board has in its employment 59 Mission-aries. 29 school teachers 2 physicians 1 Car-penter & 1 blacksmith. The number of church members in all the various Missions is about 2952. And the No. of pupils in the schools 818.

Of these 35 Missionaries 24 teachers 1 phy-sician 1 blacksmith — together with 2442 Church members and 630 pupils are among the Abo-rigines of our own country. The remainder occupy stations in Texas Rio de Janeiro Bue-nos Ayres & Liberia

Funds. The entire amount recd during the year ending with April 1838 was $90,105,36. Ex-pended 95,110,7 leaving a ballance against the Board of 5,104.39. Showing an increase in the receipts of 23,388,35 & in the expenditures 28,573,90. Of these funds from 25 to 30,000 have been expended on their foreign Missions.

Annual Report May 1838.

American Board.

Mission to Western Africa. (1 station; 1 Missionary, 1 printer, 1 female assistant Missionary; & 3 Nat. helpers. - total 6.) — No offer has been received by the Board from any one to take the place of Mr. White or to attempt a Mission among the Ashantees, nor up the Niger. & Mr. Wilson has been left to labor single handed. The usual attendance upon preaching was from 50 to 100. In April 5 candidates were looking for admission to the church, 3 of them members of the boarding school. A year ago this institution contained 50 scholars - & there were 4 day schools. It has been necessary to dismiss 2 of the day schools & 1/3 the boarding scholars for want of funds. The Begbo language has been partially reduced to a written form - & 5 or 6 small books printed. In Dec. '37 - the press was stopped for want of funds.

Mission to Southern Africa. (4 stations; 5 Missionaries, one a physician, & 4 fem. assist. Miss. - total 9.) The Missionaries had made a good beginning of their work. The printing press was set up at Umlazi and two or three elementary school-tracts printed. Regular congregations began to be secured - at Umsamai of from 100 to 200 - & at Umlazi about 400. The Sabbath schools numbered about 500 scholars - & adults. - But the

same storm of war which swept over the Zulus of the interior burst also upon those of the Maratime nation. The Mipsionaries were compelled to retire to Pt. Elizabeth. And Mr. Linaley alone remained at Pt. Natal to report the course of events. What effect these occurrences will have upon the Mipsion-ary operations & plans can not yet be known.

Mipsion to Greece. — (3 stations; 5 Mipsionaries, 5 fe-male asp. Mip., 1 Nat. helper — total 11.) Dr. King at Athens, has discontinued his gymnasium. He has one Greek studying theology with him. 616,427 p.p. were printed at Athens the past year. 48,000 books and tracts distributed. At Argos the female school has numbered from 60 to 100. A station has been com-menced at Dsiopolis.

Mipsion to Turkey. (4 stations; 10 Mipsionaries, 1 printer, 9 fem. asp. Mip., 7 Nat. helpers — total 27.) There were printed at Smyrna in 1877 3,294,500 p.p. A Monthly Mag. in Modern Greek is doing much good. The B. & F. Bible Soc. have authorized the printing of Mr. Adger's revision of Tobiah's N. T. in the Modern Armenian. — Service in English on Sabbath attended by from 30 to 50. At Brussa 3 Greek schools containing 200 pupils. An in-creasing demand for books. At Constantinople the Greek

high school has been discontinued. Greek Jew. school was broken up by the plague. Two schools given up, 2 two greatly reduced for want of funds. The prospect of doing good among the Jews is improving. A new station is about to be formed at Erzeroum.

Syria & the Holy Land. (3 stations; 9 Missionaries, 8 Fem. ap. Miss., 3 Nat. helpers, total 20.) The Seminary at Beyrout is in a prosperous condition. At Jerusalem the acquaintance & influence of the Missionaries with the people has much increased. The congregation on the Sabbath from 10 to 25. Increasing demand for books. A school for boys & a small one for girls. The station at Larnica is to be discontinued.

Mission to the Nestorians. (1 station; 2 Miss. - 1 physician, 1 teacher, 4 Fem. ap. Miss., 4 Nat. helpers. - total 12.) The Seminary contains 40 scholars. The printing establishment has arrived & a printer will be sent out as soon as posible. Mr. Perkins is making progress in his translation of the S.S. into the Modern Syriac. The No. of Nestorians on the plain of Oorroomiah is about 20,000 - of whom little more than 100 can read or write.

The Mohammedans of Persia. 4 Miss. Mr. Merrick remained at Shiraz 7 months. Impressions not favorable. Thinks a public renunciation of Mohammedanism, would be followed by a violent death.

Mission to the Mahrattas. (4 stations; 6 Missionaries, 2 teachers 1 printer, 10 fem. ass. Miss. - 2 Nat. helpers, total 21.) The liberality of the English residents, has prevented the suspension of the schools & the reducing the Seminary. The Sem. contains 50 boarding scholars. At Ahmednuggur are a female boarding school containing 20 scholars and 11 free schools. At Mahabuleshwur are 17 boarding & 30 day scholars. At all the stations 9 have been admitted to the church - One has apostatized. Preaching at each station. The printing for the year ending Sept. 30 1837 was 3,127,850 p.p.

Mission at Madras. 6 stations; 2 Miss. one of them a physician, 1 fem. ass. Miss. total 3.) Mr. Winslow has lost his wife, & his own health is not good. At one time the 25 schools containing 700 scholars were nearly all suspended for want of funds. A part of them were assumed through the liberality of an English friend. A printing establishment has been purchased for the Mission. One Native has been admitted to the church. In three towns 10,000 portions of the Tamul Scriptures & 15,000 tracts were distributed.

Madura Mission (5 Stations; 10 Miss., 1 physician, 10 female ass. Miss., 16 Nat. helpers. - total 37.) In the summer of 1837 there were 60 schools in this Mission, containing 2,284 scholars. These have been sus-

tained during the pressure for funds by the
-tained during the pressure for funds by the donation of $1500 from the Madras government. There is a boarding school at Dindigal. Two have been admitted into the Church. - Mrs. Cherry & Mrs. Todd have both been removed by death.

Mission to Ceylon. (7 stations & 6 out-stations; 6 Miss., 1 physician, 1 printer, 8 fem. ass. Miss. 4 Nat. preachers & 71 Nat. helpers. - total 91.) The trials of this Mission the past year have been severe. The Mission was never making more rapid progress - never exerting a greater influence, never blessing with more cheering prospects, than when, as by a blast from the desert, the numerous children in its schools were driven away & dispersed among the heathen.

Before this event, the average Sabbath congregation was 350 or 400. Church members 330 - 49 admissions during the year - & 24 excommunications. The female boarding school at Oodooville contained 90 pupils - the Sem. at Batticotta 151 - 58 of whom belonged to the ch. The free schools 187 in No. contained 6,996 pupils, & 34 of the school-masters were professing Christians. The number of the Native youth who have enjoyed the benefit of the boarding schools from their commencement 605 - 176 of whom are known to have been members of the church.

The reverse is probably known to all. For want of

pupils 85 were excluded the Male 28 the female Sem-
-inary. 171 of the free schools containing 5,000 children
were dispersed. Besides other disasterous consequen-
-ces which have been laid before the public in
an affecting letter of the lamented Mrs. Perry.

The Mission have been called to mourn the deaths
of Mr. & Mrs. Perry & Mrs Minor, during the past year.

Mission to Siam. (1 station; 3 Missionaries, 2 physici-
-ans, 5 Fem. ass. Miss. - total 10.) The Chinese school
contains 20 scholars - Sabbath congregation from
30 to 130. Near 6,000 Chinese tracts were distribu-
-ted in 13 months. - Siamese congregation - 70. Sia-
-mese printing 817,000 p.p. The Mission had experienced
some sickness.

Mission to China. (2 stations; 3 Miss. one a physician,
1 printer - total 4.) Rev. Mr. Abeel is on his way to
join this Mission. - Mr. Medhurst's dictionary of the
Fokkeen dialect has been printed. Doct. Parker
& Mr. Williams made a voyage in the ship Mor-
-rison to determine the posibility of Christian inter-
-course with Japan - but were forcibly repelled in
two attempts at ports remote from each other,
and compelled to return.

Mission to Singapore. (1 station; 6 Miss. one a physician,

1 printer, 5 fem. ass. Miss. - total 12.) Messrs Ball & Wood sailed from N.Y. for this Mission in May. Dr. Hope has visited this country for his health. The Mission has experienced a severe drawback for want of funds. A complete copy of the revised Chinese N.T. has been printed. The Chinese school contains 16 boarding scholars.

Mission to Borneo. (6 Miss. & 7 fem. ass. Miss. - total 13.) Messrs Thomson & Pohlman with their wives, embarked from N.Y. for this Mission in May. The government of Netherlands India, have refused all Missionaries, except Dutch, permission to settle any where, except in Borneo.

Mission to the Sandwich Islands. (17 stations on 5 different Islands. 27 Miss., 2 physicians, 2 secular superintendents, 9 male teachers, 1 book binder, 2 printers, 4 unmarried fem. teachers & 41 fem. ass. Miss. - total 88. Native churches 15 - members 4,549. Admitted during the past year, 3,659. Rec'd. from the first 4,759. Christian Marriages past year 1,082. - 6 Meeting houses have been erected the past year. A large edifice for the seminary at Lahainaluna, is nearly finished. - pupils 72. Fem. boarding sch. at Wailuku, 36 pupils. Boarding sch. for boys at Hilo 31 pupils. Common schools gradually improving. Printing the year ending May 1st 1837, 9,350,432 p.p. The expenses [illegible]

N. A. Indians.

28 Stations, among 9 different tribes of Indians. 25 Missionaries, 3 physicians, 6 Farmers & Mechanics, 3 Nat. preachers, & 1 Nat. asp., 14 Male teachers & catechists - 5 7 female teachers & asp. Mrs. - The Schools Number about 600 pupils. Number of Church members not ascertained.

Summary.

"The receipts into the Treas. during the year have been $236,170,98; which while they are less than those of the year closing July 31st 1837, by $15,905,37.- exceed those of any other year since the organization of the Board, by $59,938,83 & exceed the disbursements by $5,528,18 clearing the debt of the Board, on 1st of Aug. 1838, $35,857,35.

"The Number of Missions under the care of the Board is 26. embracing 84 stations - 126 ordained Missionaries - 11 physicians, - 25 teachers - 10 printers & bookbinders - 8 other Male & 178 asp. Fem. Mrs. - 7 Nat. preachers, & 108 other Nat. helpers. - Making the whole number of laborers depending on the Board 473 - 7 these 7 Ordained. Mrs. 1 Male & 10 Fem. asp. have been sent out during the past year.

"Through the instrumentality of the Mrs. 49 Churches have been gathered among the Heathen - embracing 6,062 members. Seven Seminaries have been established for the education of Nat. asp. in which are 336 pupils. There are 8 other boarding schools embracing 304 pupils - 154 free schools with 6,140 children. 13 printing establishments - 3 type foundaries - 24 presses. "The amount of printing executed at these presses during the past year - including school books - portions of N.T. religious tracts &c. 29,880,404 p.p.

Annual Report Sept. 1838.

Presbyterian Board of F. M.

This Board was organized by the Gen. Ap. of the Pres. Ch. in June 1837, and held its first Meeting at Baltimore in the Oct. following. At this meeting the city of N.Y. was designated as the seat of their operations - the Executive Com, Cor. Sec., & Treas, were appointed - and other necessary measures adopted to carry forward the great work entrusted to them. At this meeting the Pres. F. M. Soc. under the care of the Synod of Phila. & Pittsburgh, was transferred to the Board.

In the first half of the year no agents were employed, except some of the Missionaries who were waiting for their departure for the foreign field. In November the Executive Com. appointed the Rev. J. Breckenridge Genl. Agent of the Board. His engagements, however, as Prof. in the Theo. Sem. at Princeton, prevented his accepting the appointment immediately, but an arrangement was made by which his services were secured for 3 months, at the expiration of which time he declined the appointment. After the meeting of the Assembly in May, the Rev. Nicholas Murray of Elizabethtown, was appointed to fill this office. He however declined accepting the office. The Board being again disappointed - the Ex. Com. felt constrained to review the application to Dr. B. The painful dispensation of Providence which so materially altered

his domestic circumstances, & also the growing interest imparted to the Missionary cause by the new and solemn position of our church in reference to it, since the last Assembly, induced him to reconsider his former decision - and accept the appointment. And he now occupys that station. - The Board have had but one other agent - Mr. E. Bradbury who was employed for a little more than 6 Months in the Synod of Ohio.

At the Semiannual Meeting of the Board, held in N.Y. on the 8th & 9th of Nov. 1838, the transfers of the connection of the Central Board of F. M. from the Am. B. C. F. M. to the Gen. Ass. Board was accomplished. A series of By-laws and rules of Missionary action were adopted. & public religious exercises with reference to the subject of Missions held on Fri. - Sat. & Sabbath evenings.

Funds.

The amount of Money rec'd. from ordinary sources during the year ending May 1st 1838, 44, 748, 62. From the A. S. for buildings at Wea Station $750. Balance on hand May 1st 1837, 3,106, 99 - total 48, 605, 61. Expended 44, 405, 17. - There is a prospect of a large increase in the reciepts, during the present year.

The Miss. Chron. has been enlarged - 4000 copies of it are printed - 2500 distributed.

Missions.

Western Indians.—Wea Station. Commenced in 1833 was from the first one of much interest. The church consisted of 12 members & the labors of the Missionaries had been blessed to the general improvement of the tribe. Circumstances have however occurred, which have induced the Board to relinquish the station. The buildings have been transferred to the U. States.

Iowa Station.—Rev. Messrs Hamilton & Irvine & their wives. "Two buildings have been erected at the station.—Missionary operations will be extended to the Sacs in Mo. as soon as buildings can be erected and a teacher provided. Mr. Ballard's wife owing to declining health—have at their own request been dismissed from the service of the Board. "There are some things encouraging among the Iowas & Sac Inds but at present they are a degraded wretched people.

"The Board sent out in Sept. the Rev. Messrs Fleming (formerly of the Wea Mission) and & Dougherty to join among the Ottawa & Chippewa Inds. "The prospect of this Miss. is encouraging.

"No Christian can read the history of the Aborigenese [sic] of our country without pulings of deep emotion. And it is most clearly the duty of the Pres. Ch. greatly to extend her benevolent exertions to save from extinction & to bring to the knowledge of the truth this benighted perishing people".

Western Africa.

Station at Bobbee - now called Green. 40 miles from Cape Palmas, & between 20 & 30 N.W. from Bassa Cove. Laborers - 2. Zitter licensed preacher & wife. (colored.)

Mr. T. arrived in Liberia in 1837. As soon as possible proceeded to the station. Found the natives willing to recieve him & desirous that their children should be instructed. He has built a house for his family and has a school of 10 boys.

Western Africa from Cape Palmas to Cape Mount and extending from 50 to 100 mls. inward - contains a numerous population, who are, so far as is known, anxious to recieve instruction, & learn the white man's book. But during the past year the Board have not obtained a single Missionary to supply the preping calls from this benighted region. A deep feeling in favor of sending the gospel to Africa, exists in many parts of our Ch., & offers of support, for Missionaries & teachers, have been made to the Board, which they have been unable to obtain. The Board have, however, two colored youth, in a neighboring institution, whom they are educating with a view to this Mission.

Asia.

Mission to China. The Rev. J. A. Mitchell & Rev. R. W. Orr & Mrs. Orr, sailed for this field in Dec. 1837 & reached Singapore in April 1838. They were instructed to visit different points in the Eastern Archipelago & on the Continent for the purpose of acquiring the most definite information for the best location of the Mission. During the voyage Mr. Mitchell suffered much from sickness and since his arrival at Singapore has been rapidly declining. At the last accounts he was still sinking. Mr. & Mrs. Orr. were quite well. had rented a convenient house, & were pursuing the study of the Malay & Chinese languages. The Matrices for the Chinese Metal type are still in a course of execution at Paris. 2000 characters have been completed.

Mission to Northern India. (Commenced 1834 4 Stations 9 ordained Miss. - 1 Male Asst. Miss. 1 Male teacher 12 Fem. Asst. Miss. - total 24.) On their way to the Mission Rev. Messrs. Warren, Freeman, Scott, and their wives.

The Missionaries have generally enjoyed good health with the exception of Mr. McEwen - who has been compelled to return to the U. S. -

At Lodiana - a church was organized in April 1837 - 23 young men, of whom two were Hindus, admitted to the communion. They have all a tolerable knowledge of the Eng. language & have a pleasing acquaintance with the truths of Christianity. - There has been a school house erected. The boys have been diligent & regular in their studies. They labor under great disadvantages on account of the scarcity & high price of suitable school books. No. of scholars Ap. 7, 1837 was 58. The religious exercises introduced into the school made considerable excitement among some of the parents as well as among the scholars themselves. Several left the school - but their places were supplied by others - & at the last dates the school consisted of 40 scholars. Boys boarding-school 6 scholars - girls 5. A school has recently been commenced in the Cantonments - daily attendance 50 - enrolled 70. Arrangements are making to institute a school in the city for teaching the Panjabi language.

"The operations of the Press have been enlarged. 244,000 p.p. have been printed in Hindustani, besides several thousand in Persian &c. A printer is much needed.

"Things here are however assuming more of a working character. A tent has been pitched in the city, where Mr. Newton spends a part of each day in reading, preaching, & conversing. And in last May (1838) three native Sabbath Schools were established.

At Saharumpur - The school numbers about 40 scholars, 30 of whom attend daily. All are sons of the more respectable class of natives. "The Missionaries have the confidence & cooperation of the English gentlemen at the station. They proposed to erect a school house at their own expense - one of them made a present to the Miss. of a valuable lot of school books - and pays 25 rupees a month to assist the school. In Oct. 1837, they began to open the school in the morning by reading a portion of Scripture & prayer. In consequence of this on the second day the scholars rose & left the school en Masse - declaring they never would return. In a few days however, some of the boys, anxious to pursue their studies returned & promised to submit to all the regulations. Others soon followed, and at present it is quite as promising and as heretofore. Many of the youth of this country are so anxious to recieve an education that they will even endure persecution for the sake of it. A Bazar school has been established & numbers 15 pupils.

A Missionary tour was commenced in Dec.r 37

for the purpose of reading & distributing portions of the Scriptures & tracts. At some places the Missionaries were favorably recd. - at others much opposed - and on some occasions were even stoned for preaching Christ. - At the last accounts they were all well except Mrs. Jamieson.

At Subathu - a school house had been erected & an interesting school of 22 girls collected. Mr. Wilson had made a tour to the Hill country, the account of which is highly interesting. "We did not" says he "during our whole tour" (of about 2 Months) "find one native school, nor any thing resembling a school except that a loquacious Brahmin told us 'he was teaching 4 or 5 boys to read Sanscrit'. In this region perhaps not one in a thousand can read their own language with tolerable ease. This is one great hinderance - where the people can not read the work stands at a point many degrees far-ther back than where he can." This station has however for the present been relinquished, as Mr. Wilson's services were needed at Allahabad.

At Allahabad - a church was formed in Jan. 1837, by Mr. McEwen, consisting of 12 members. One of them is a young man possessing great energy of character & considerable influence. He has presented the Mission a Bungalow with out-houses & a piece of ground suitable for a garden - the property to revert to him if the place should cease to be a Mission station. Mr. Morrison reached this station in May in good health. Mrs. Morrison died within three weeks after landing in the country.

As Allahabad & the region of country around has been decided on by the Exec. Com. as the field of a separate Mission - the Missionaries above mentioned above - who sailed in Oct. last will join those already at this station.

There is a wide door for Missionary purposes opened in India - and 50 ordained Ministers, besides printers & teachers, are now wanted, for this field, by the Board. They are also anxious to establish speedily, a Mission at Calcutta. As also in the province of Assam - which borders both on Burmah & China - and with the exception of a Mission from the Am. Bap. Board is wholly destitute.

Protestant Epis. Board.

In Aug. 1835 - this Board had in its connection 3 stations - 5 Ordained Miss. - 5 Fem. Asst. - 5 Native Teachers - & 500 pupils.

In Sept 1838 - 7 stations - 9 Ordained Miss. - 10 Fem. Asst. 2 Lay assist. - 20 Nat. Teachers. - 1196 pupils.

Greece - Athens - 1 Miss. & wife; 3 Fem. Asst, 5 Male & 8 female Greek teachers. - 630 pupils. Service is performed on Sabbath in English & Modern Greek. 20 beneficiaries reside in the Mission family & several of them have become teachers in government schools.

Syra. - 1 Miss. & wife - 1 printer & wife - 1 Male and 3 female Greek teachers - 220 pupils. At this sta-

-tions divine service is held on Sabbath in English & in French. The press has issued in all, 6,493,400 p.p.

Greece. 1 Miss. & wife - 1 Male & 1 Female Greek teacher. 281 pupils. This Mission has been established less than one year.

Persia. 1 Exploring Missionary.

China. At Batavia. 2 Miss. (one Married.) 1 Nat. Teacher. 40 Chinese pupils in the schools.

W. Africa. At Cape Palmas. 3 Miss. (one Married.) 2 Lay Asst. - 25 pupils. Divine service at 3 stations. An interior station 40 miles distant in progress. Several of the native boys in the school can read & write - & four of them act as interpreters to the Missionaries, when preaching to the Natives. Two church buildings are immediately needed.

Funds. The year ending 31st May 1838 - Receipts were 27,193, 98 - being 1,182,19 more than receipts of previous year. Expenditures 32, 916, 40 - exceeding receipts - 5,722,42. This excess has been supplied from the ballance on hand from last year. The estimate for the coming year for sustaining the present Missions abroad, without allowing for the least increase of efforts - amounts to $25,000

The Spirit of Missions 4500 copies are now published. — Triennial Report Sept. 1838.

Annual Report

of

The committee on Foreign Missions

Read before

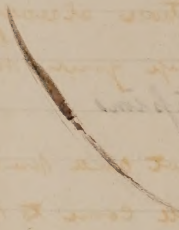
The Society of Inquiry

On the

First day of February 1840

By

John D. Whitham



Your Committee in presenting their "Annual Report" feel very forcibly that they are wholly unable to do justice to a subject of such vast importance: A subject which embraces the world and with which the destinies of millions are intimately connected. They do not presume that they will be able to present to you such facts with which most of you are unacquainted, neither do they expect to inspire with new interest those already known: but their aim in this report will be "to stir up your minds by way of remembrance".

God in his word, hath given "exceeding great and precious promises" to his Church. We are there told that "it shall come to pass in the last day, the mountain of the Lords house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it". & you God promises that "he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all peoples, & the veil that is spread over all nations". — For the fulfilment of these, and many similar promises the devoted disciple of Jesus has look with intense anxiety in every age. With humble interest he viewed the signs of the times; & in prayer he has supplicated the Lord to manifest himself in the fulfilment of his promises; he has watched and waited long; but at last he has (with a contrite heart and weeping eyes) uttered the bitter exclamation "I see but little signs of the coming of that day when my Redeemer "shall have dominion from Sea to Sea and from the River to the ends of the earth." —— Do we live in a more favored age? Or shall we who are now in the morning of life live as our fathers

Seeing

"The brightness of Zions glad morning"

only as

shadowed in the promises of God?

There are two things which considered in themselves render it probable that the day is far distant when "The earth shall be filled with the Knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the sea".

The first of these is the magnitude of the work to be accomplished. The second is, that Christians do not heartily desire the world's conversion to God; neither do they sufficiently feel that it is only through their instrumentality that it will ever be accomplished.

This work is exceedingly great; more perhaps than three fourths of the inhabitants of the "world" are entirely ignorant of the plan of redemption. And were that plan disclosed to them the corruptions of their hearts (unless influenced by the Spirit of God) would lead them to reject it. Therefore before the world can be brought back to God, the passions and prejudices of men must be overcome; and not only so but there must be a complete victory gained over "principalities Powers and the rulers of the darkness of this world and spiritual wickedness in high places." This it is true can be accomplished by Almighty power alone. But God for wise reasons has determined that he will convert the world to himself through the instrumentality of his people. These are comparatively few: For the utmost limit of Charity will not permit us to suppose that more than one-half of nominal christians have brought to a

loving acquaintance with the truth. And the hearts of most of these appear to have been touched with the subject of the worlds conversion. For a practical illustration of this fact let us cast eyes over the Presbyterian Church and see her work, and by her works we may judge of the feelings of her heart. For strong desires are followed by vigorous efforts; it therefore she does not put forth powerful unceasing efforts to send the Gospel to every land we may conclude; yea we must conclude; that she fails to offer up prayers and supplications "with strong crying and tears to God" for the extension of his kingdom. There are within the Presbyterian Church eighteen hundred and twenty-three organized congregations. Of these only 549 were reported to the Last General Assembly of our Ch to have contributed to aid the cause of F. M. the preceding year. If all the congregations which contributed ~~one~~ to this cause were reported to the G. A. we see that more than 2/3 of the Ch in our own beloved Zion contain not a man who considers it his duty to give of his substance to send the Gospel to those who "are destroyed for lack of knowledge". But it is probable that all the Churches which contributed to aid this good cause were not reported to the G. A. Let us make a large allowance for a deficiency in the reports. Let us suppose the number reported one half too small. According to this estimate 823 Churches contributed and 1,000 stood aloof. How humiliating the fact! But it is more humiliating when we learn from the same statistics that many Churches containing from 200 to 400 members each failed each to contribute $100 and it is still more humiliating when we learn, that other Churches equally large have not found it in their heart to contribute even their mite

to send the Gospel to distant Lands. With these facts staring them in the face, it would be absurd for your Committee to ask whether the Spirit of Missions be at all general in the Presbyterian Church. No she fails to have in any good degree the Spirit of missions which is the Spirit of Christ. But in this respect she stands not alone. What is true of her is true of other Protestant Churches ~~for more or less~~ Changed with a little variation.

Your Committee will now present to you some of the statistics of the different M. S. to show you that they have these indubitable evidence that the Spirit of Missions is not in the Church Catholic.

First ~~we~~ ~~wish~~ your attention is directed to the A.B.C.F.M. During the last year the receipts of this Board amounted to little more than $244.869 and the expenditures of the Board during the same period fell short of that ~~sum~~ about ten thousand Dollars about $81.678. At the commencement of their last financial year the Board was in debt $35.851 And consequently the receipts of the last year failed to answer the all the demands to which the Board was liable more than $81.000. Two or three years ago the expenses of the different missionary stations under the care of this Board, owing to her financial embarrassments were considerably curtailed. The Missionaries consequently were not able to put forth efforts with as much efficiency as they desired and this difficulty is felt at almost all the stations. This matter has been closely stated to the patrons of the Board over and over again they have heard the voice of the Missionaries entreating that means might be given them to execute that work which the

good of the Cause imperiously demanded. But neither the Solemnity of the Board, nor the entreaties of the Missionaries have been sufficient to induce the patrons of the Board to contribute so much of their substance as the importance of the Cause and the necessities of the Missionaries demanded. Neither has this Board been able at the proper season to send out all the men she with holy zeal desired under her care to devote themselves to the work of J. Mss. And many being detained at home for a season after they were prepared, and desirous to depart, have never been found among the bands of Missionaries she sailed for foreign lands—

Your attention is now directed to the A. B. C. F. M. The receipts of this Board during her last financial year were $88 8. 240. The expenditures during the same period were $110-120 exceeding the receipts $21. 750. Loud calls have also gone forth to the Baptist Communion for men and means to extend the Gospel.

The receipts of P. E. B. F. M. during the last year were $27. 194 and the expenditures were $32. 916 exceeding the receipts $5. 722.

* The receipts 135.000 of the M. M. S. exceeded the expenditures about $30. 000 But this amount was pledged and soon to be appropriated to aid the Mission beyond the Rocky Mountains. It was in fact the receipts and expenditures were about equal.

† The receipts 62. 000 of the P. B. F. M. during the last financial year exceeded the expenditures little more than $6. 000 But when we consider the numbers which she embraces

* The receipts about $135 000 † The receipts $62. 000

within her Communion at home, and the two Missionaries whom She sustains abroad with wonder and humiliation it might well be asked, "was that all"?

From these statistics it appears that the American Christians, have failed fully, and sufficiently, to contribute of their substance to support these Missionaries, who have left friends, and native Land to bear the word of Eternal life to their perishing fellow men.

Your Committee will now invite your attention to the Missionary Societies in England, to see what Christians are there doing for the worlds conversion. The facts which are about to be presented to you have been gathered from abstracts of reports made at the last London anniversaries. The M. Soc. in England formed for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign lands may be divided into three classes. The first would include The Church M. S., The London M. S., and the Wesleyan M. S., The Second class wd include The Baptist M. S., The Jews Society, and the Gospel propagation Society The third class would include a Society formed by the United Brethren, called the London Association, The European M. S. and the Church of Scotland M. S. The last named society is formed by those in London who are connected with the Ch of Scotland.— The expenditures of the first class of these Societies exceeded the receipts* more than $800 000 the last year. The expenditures of the second class exceeded the receipts same during the same period more than $137.000. Concerning the expenditures of the third class your Committee have not been able to recieve any information— Neither

* The receipts about $12.000 000—

how your Committee have not been able to learn any thing definitely, Concerning the doings during the past year of the M. Societies in other Christian Countries. But they feel confident that if their proceedings were known they would not make the picture appear in a more pleasing light.— What inference then are we to draw from these facts? That the M. Societies are sending too many Missionaries to preach the Gospel to dark portions of the earth! By no means— but we are to infer that the Church is not heartily desirous in favor of the worlds conversion to God. For if they were the treasury of the Lord would be full to overflowing. The widow would come with her and the rich man with his abundance and with joyful hearts would cast in their gifts to gether. And would this be all? Oh no: They would also go to the throne of Grace, and with Jehovah of hosts they would plead saying "Thy kingdom Come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Neither would they cease when they had done this once; but again and again they would go to the same place saying the same words "Thy kingdom Come: thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven."— When this Spirit truly and universally enters the church the opposition of Satan and the world will scarce be felt. For in this conflict "one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight." In that day the church shall not want men to fight her battles; but her ranks shall be purified with the pleasing sense of many men of decided piety, talent, and devotion to the work, coming forward, and as with one voice, saying "here am I send me", "I am willing to go

to the East, or to the West, to the North or to the South whereon God in his providence will send me there am I willing to live and there die.

And it is with pleasure that your Committee report that they are fully persuaded that they see the dawn of this better time upon Zion. Although all they have said be lamentably true; yet there has been evidence during the past year that this state of things should not continue forever. The Spirit of missions is daily extending itself more widely in the Church. The people of God who are persuaded that they are personally concerned in sending the Gospel to the heathen are increasing. And voices have come from the East, from the West, and from the Isles of the Sea, saying, that God hath not forgotten his promises: for in very deed the kingdoms of this world shall "become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ".

Your Committee will now invite your attention to a few facts which are calculated to gladden the heart of that man, who looks, and longs, and prays for the prosperity of Zion. The first of these is the increasing desire which is now felt by the Church for the conversion of the

Jews.

Among all people ancient and modern, there is none in whom the christian ought to feel greater interest than in the Jews. They are the chosen peculiar people of God. By him amid prosperity, and adversity; blessing and cursing they have been kept a dis-

tinct people for near four thousand years. When other nations had lapsed into idolatry and lost all correct knowledge of the true religion to this people Jehovah Condescended to make a special revelation of himself; and to direct them in the path of duty pointing them by types and shadows to a Redeemer who at a future day should stand upon the earth. When this Redeemer came the Jews stumbled at him, and fell, and by their fall salvation has come to the Gentiles. But this blindness in part is happened to Israel untill the fulness of the Gentiles be come in "and so all Israel shall be saved." As to many points a more correct idea of the present state of the Jews cannot be obtained in any way than by collating the predictions of the prophets concerning their dispersion and consequent treatment among the nations of the Earth. They are now to be found in every quarter of the globe, in every climate, and under every variety of government. Since the destruction of their city and temple by the Roman army they have truly been a proverb and by word among all people. "Mohamedans heathens and Christians however they may differ in other things have been agreed in believing, abusing, and persecuting the Jews." Yes even Christians possessing the blessings which naturally belonged to seed of Abraham, have failed to treat the Jews with commiseration, and tenderness. The church appears for many ages to have had petition to offer up to Jehovah in behalf of his once favored people. The lips which plead fervently for Gentile blessings sought no blessing for the natural seed of Abraham. The church appears to have forgotten the words of the Apostle, "And so all Israel shall be saved." But that day is passing away. The church now begins to turn with deep interest to this people of God and to ask can nothing be done for

these? Prayers and supplications now often ascend to the throne of Grace beseeching God that would hasten the day, when the Jews shall be brought in with the fullness of the Gentiles. And for the accomplishment of purpose several local Societies have been established on the Continent of Europe. But the London Jews Society now under Episcopalian control is making the most extensive, and efficient efforts. This Society has during the last year as appears from their report expended more than $84.000. There are under its care forty-nine Missionaries and agents of whom twenty-four are Jewish converts. These Missionaries are employed at twenty-three Stations in Europe, and the East. The reports from these Missionaries as far as your Committee have been able to obtain them have in most cases been favorable. It is true they disclose to us the solemn fact that many Jews in Germany and France have made a shipwreck of change of Judaism for that which is little better, than direct infidelity. And that superstition and fanaticism prevails among them wherever they are found. But they also bring to us the pleasing intelligence that that hatred to which has for so many centuries possessed the heart of the Jew begins to be less felt, and in frequent instances is changed into love for a crucified Savior. One Missionary from Konigsberg in the N.E. of Prussia writes thus "I consider it as no small sign of the advancement of our cause among Israel, that I have been asked for the Hebrew Bible with the New Testament which they would purchased in preference to others which I offered them, without the New Testament. I do not mean to say" (Continues the writer) "that this is the case generally but even in single instances it is a pleasing fact" The same writer adds "the young generation of Polish-Russian Jews, are only as it were, kept in fetters by their parents and relations or else we should see numbers of them

come forward, and profess the Christian religion. Our children will no doubt see much more striking effects of the missionary operations among the Jews. What we have most to pray for is that they may be preserved from the Spirit of Infidelity which threatens to spread very widely among them". "In former times the Jew had no hesitation in rejecting the impiety that his ~~crucifixion~~ upon forefathers had crucified upon Calvary and often sealed his bitter unbelief with his blood. Martyrs there doubtless would be now if the storm of bloody persecution should be raised again; but they would not be the unhesitating martyrs of former days". A very intelligent Jew of said to a Missionary of the London Society "Oh! do not suppose that I am certain; I think I am right but I am in doubt. You will never" says he "find a Jew who will certainly say he is right". From this uncertainty among the Jews of the present day arises the currency of fanatical opinions & practices. Hence the thousands in Germany and France who have run into infidelity. And ~~Hence~~ hence we rejoice to add the little band of Converts to Christianity. Those who are annually converted cannot be said to be numerous but they are yearly increasing. The mission of the Church of Scotland in India was "in a ~~School~~ educating school at Bombay twenty Jewish children". And one of their Missionaries states that by a small additional expenditure (which was monthly provided) they would be able to educate two hundred children in the principles of the Christian Religion. "Jewish parents" he says "are applying to the Mission praying that their Children should be admitted to the benefit of Christian education". Before this news came from India the good people of Scotland had not been indifferent about the

Conversion of God's ancient people the Jews. They were thinking & praying about what steps they ought to take in the matter of their conversion And while they thought and prayed this voice came abroad from their Missionaries inviting them to enter into the Jewish field assuring them that there was ample scope for labor at their very door. The people heard the voice with delight and consequently when the G. A of the Church met in 1838 petitions were presented to that venerable body from different Presbyteries praying that the Church in her own name would undertake the propagation of the Gospel among the Jews. The G. A. was urged to listen to the petitions and take some decided measure upon the subject by some of her most able and venerable men. After the subject had been ably and fully discussed the Assembly agreed to appoint a deputation to travel in Palestine and other countries to collect information concerning the Jews and the best mode of conducting Missions among them. This deputation is now travelling in East in search of information concerning the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Their whole course has been full of encouraging prospects. Into every city they entered before they left Great Britain they were received with acclamations of Joy and on their departure they were commended to the blessing of God and many prayers were offered up for their success. One of the deputation writes thus "We left London and crossed from Dover to Boulogne the next morning. The very first evening we spent in France we were visited by a Hebrew gentleman who had heard of the mission to the Holy City of his fathers He had spent a great part of his time and fortune in seeking after his brethren in different parts of the world. He seemed evidently to

to be anxious about his own soul - Conversed with us with much emotion for some time hours and accepted a Hebrew New Testament at parting. Another of the deputation Mr. Bonar "from Alexandria writes - "Hitherto the our way has been opened on us we advanced as if the Lord had been sending his angel before us to prepare a place for us. For not only are we all well and our journeyings pleasant: but we found kind friends to refresh and aid us at every step" From Jerusalem they write thus "The exact number of Jews in Palestine it is very difficult to ascertain. The largest estimate makes them to be about fifteen thousand Some state the number so low as ten thousand The chief cause of their returning to this land seems certainly to be attachment to the inheritance land of their fathers. They also believe that their bodies here are actually inspired and they suppose that to die in this land is to a Jew certain salvation, and that if they die out of it they must make their under ground to rise in the valley of Jehoshaphat. They are very different from the Jews are now seen in France and Italy; they are far from being infidels; on the contrary they are superstitious Jews. They have a real expectation of Messiah's coming and this feeling is working stronger and stronger. They are far kinder, and gentler in their dealings with us; they seem to look on us as friends. This is not wonderful when you remember they are counted dogs by all the Moslems. They maintain the beautiful dress of their fathers and are a noble looking race when compared with the wretched Arabs who are scattered over the land" The same Mr M Cheyne and the English mission in the hands of Mr Nicolayson and his Jewish fellow labourers, with the blessing of the God of Israel op-

pears to be prospering admirably. There are three robbers at present inquiring the way of life and determined openly to profess their faith in Jesus. What encouragement does this hold out" adds the writer "to the Church of Scotland to go and do likewise". From these facts the christian has much encouragement to wrestle with God in prayer that he would remember his anger against Judah and Jerusalem once no more and that he would soon fulfil his promise saying "I will yet comfort Zion and shall yet choose Jerusalem".

While the Christian indulges the hope that at no distant day the Jews shall be in duced to look upon him whom they "pierced and mourn", he has also accumulative evidence that the day is fast approaching when by the same power and grace the "fulness of the gentiles shall be brought in".

The Druses: A people inhabiting Libanus and Anti-Libanus have during the past year manifested a spirit of inquiry after the truth unparalleled in the history of Syrian Missions. These people number about sixty or seventy thousand. They seem to be a sort of heretical sect of Mahomedans or rather their religion is a compound of Mohomedanism, Christianity, and Paganism. During the past year they have often left their homes in the mountains to visit the missionaries and seek Christian instruction for themselves and families. This spirit of inquiry has not been confined to one or two villages or to any particular clap of the people but through the whole extent of these mountains from the Sheikh to the lowest of his subjects all appear to have felt a desire to learn the way to eternal life.

Mr Thomson a missionary of the A.B. at Beyroot writes "Indeed I am so constantly taken up in recieving visits from all parts of Lebanon that I have no time for any thing else. A Shiekh came to day from the very heart of Lebanon requesting Christian instruction not only for himself but in behalf of his ~~family~~ father and brothers leading Shiekhs in the mountains. He asks not for protection or money or temporal advantage in any way but solely for religious instructions and declares with great apparent sincerity that his only desire is to secure the salvation of his soul". The missionaries sometimes visited some of the villages in the mountains to converse with and instruct those who professed to be seeking after truth. But their duties at their proper locations demanded most of their time and consequently the Druzes could recieve but little instruction without going; (some of them for) to the missionaries to ask what they must do to be saved. This they often did and would remain for days somtimes weeks to be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion. At the latest information which your committee has been able to obtain, but few of them had been admitted to the communion of the Christian Church. But there were others that appeared to have the love of God dwelling within their hearts. The spirit of inquiry among the Druzes became the topic of conversation every wherever. The emeer besheer sent for some young Shiekhs and threatened them with the full measure of his wrath. This opposition caused a division among the inquirers some of began to approve of the treatenings the emeer while other continued still to ask the important question "what must I do to be saved". The father of several young Shiekhs says Mr T. declared in his oriental style that wherever he went the blessed Gospel should

be in his right hand; if the emeer cut that off he would hold it in ~~this~~ his left; and if he cut this off he would hold it in his mouth; and should he cut of his head he will still retain it in his heart." "He is" says Mr T. "a fine looking old man, with a venerable white beard, and his rank his age and his talents all unite to clothe him with authority & extensive influence" This inquiry continued among the Druzes with little abatement from the time it commenced for some months until the winter commenced, which rendered the travelling very unpleasant and broke off in a great measure the intercourse between the Missionaries and the Druzes. But it is probable that when the Spring opened last that many again came to the Missionaries for Christian instruction —

Your Committee will now invite your attention to the progress of the Gospel in Bengal. "It appears that" in this country" between fifty-five and sixty villages are thirsting for the waters of life. "They are convinced of their lost state as sinners they believe that the Gospel of Christ provides the only means of salvation, and are ready and anxious to be baptized into that faith". The numbers described as prepared for holy baptism in various measures are between 3.000 and 3.500"

Mr Deer of the Church Missionary Society of England had heard in the the beginning of 1835 of a persecution against a sect composed partly of Mussulmans and partly of Hindoos. This sect was called "Kurta Bhoja" worshipers of the creator. They are derived from a sect of the Dervish among the Mohamedans; but have adopted in addition some articles of the Christian faith. They worship only one God have nothing to do with idols and believe that the deity either has or will come into the world in human form. Mr Deer ~~believes~~ believes that in their presen

Character they are of recent origin. He heard that they bore the the persecution against them with great patience; and thought that this was a proof of their sincerity, however erroneous might be their principles: and he determined to pay them a visit to inquire into their belief and if possible to direct them ~~in~~ to the true way of Salvation. He accordingly went; and in his first visit was convinced of their sincerity, saw much that was good among them especially the love and affection which they had for one another. In speaking upon the Christian religion he did not think there was much impression made; but he left them some copies of the Gospels and determined to visit them again. He renewed his visit in the beginning of 1836. They received him more cordially listen to him more attentively and an impression was evidently made favorable to the truth. After several visits of a similar nature he asked to have public worship among them. They agreed. And the inquirers assembled to worship and many of the brethren joined them. They showed great fear and timidity. The Missionary asked them one by one 'Are you afraid to pray?' They replied 'no we are not afraid'. He then said ~~let us pray~~ "Let us pray". The inquirers immediately fell upon their faces. The brethren were startled at this and they considered the very act of prayer with christians as an avowal of Christianity. Hence all this inquirers were from this time considered as out of the pale of Mormonism; their caste was gone and they were looked upon as the followers of Jesus Christ.

They were then put under Christian instruction and six months after were baptised. A most rigid persecution was now commenced against them. Their wives and children were taken from them

brother relatives and only restored by an order from the magistrate
From this period the truth prevailed more fully; others of the sect
especially above named visited the Christians and became more favora-
bly disposed towards them and invited the Missionary to preach the
Gospel to them also. He complied with their request; public wor-
ship was established among them; many were convinced of
the truth of Christianity and openly declared that this was the
very thing which they had been seeking for.
In 1838 the leading men in ten villages belonging to the Kunta-
Bhoja sect avowed their belief in the Gospel and after instruction
were baptized into the faith of Christ. They thoroughly compas-
sed him before the heathen and established public worship in
their villages. This excited the curiosity of their friends and rela-
tives. They attended the worship to know what it all meant; more vio-
lent opposition and persecution was the result and every one that
attended the ~~church~~ worship was considered a Christian. In one vil-
the excitement was so great that when the Missionary to begin
to preach they anxiously inquired "What! has the pestilence reached
us also?" Some were bled lest they might catch the infection.
But the result has been glorious and beyond the power of descrip-
tion. How pleasing the scene to see thousands coming out from the midst of
the darkness and cruelty of Heathenism coming out" and with deep anx-
iety asking the Missionary "what must I do to be saved? And
where shall I find your Redeemer for I wish to love and
serve him too"? Of the inquirers about 500 were baptized as your
Committee learned from the latest intelligence. But there
is much reason to hope that next intelligence shall inform us

that number of baptized has been increased to thousands.

The last year has also been signalized by an out pouring of the Spirit of God upon the Nez-Perces a tribe of Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains dewling near the great south ren branch of the Oregon river and about 350 or 400 miles from the Ocean. These Indians have ever appeared docile and anxious to be instructed in the truth. Mr Spalding from this station writes March 5th 1839. "We trust the Lord has visited us and redeemed some of these benighted ones from the bondage of Sin. During a protracted which Mr S. he says "there was great excitement which continues to some extent even to that date; "but how much of it he says is genuine I know not. The manner in which it commence would seem to indicate that it was the work of God; but that it did not run into animal excitement is not so clear. The Sabbath previous to the proposed meeting while speaking of the love Stephen showed to his enemies in the hour of death a second chief rose and came before the stand and remained in tears till I closed when he commenced a most affecting speech confessing his sins pleading for mercy, dedicating himself, soul, and body to God, and pleading with his people at once to give themselves to the Saviour - Soon a multitude were up and the scene continued till late and was renewed again in the Evening. But that day of deep interest was only the beginning of what has been continued

with but little abatement to the present time. Many nights have been spent in weeping and praying for mercy. Probably two thousand have made a public confession of their sins and pledged themselves to to live to God. But of these in all probability few have any just sense of sin or holiness. However many give evidence of a change of heart and among these are three or four of the principal men in the nation. Two things appear certain: adds Mr. S.: "The Lord app seems standing with open arms to receive this people; and they seem ready to take the Kingdom by force –

But the most extensive work of grace perhaps that has ever resulted from missionary labors since the days of the Apostle has been ~~withing~~ within the Sandwich Islands. Religion has therebeen revived ~~there the~~ at every station. ~~Many~~ Many thousand have been ~~[illegible]~~ received into the Church and there are many more who exhibit some evidence that they have given their hearts to the Savior. But your Committee suppose that most of you have a vivid recollection of the recent important occurrences connected with that mission and therefore they are unwilling to go in to detail.

Conclusion

And in conclusion your Committee would say that we ought to rejoice, that it is our privilege to behold Zion extending herself and swaying her peaceful sceptre over the dark portions of the earth. And if we stand and look on without putting forth a helping hand. Our curse will be far more calamitous than was the curse of Meroz when they came not up to the help of the Lord against the Mighty. Let us then go forward and do the labor which God in his providence may assign us. "Every triumph of Grace among the heathen invites us anew, while it will rebuke our infidelity and publish our shame if we draw back. A steady advance in times like the present may call for sacrifices. But is that any thing strange or surprising? Without them men have never been agents of any great good to their fellow men. Redemption was wrought out by the toils and self denials & sufferings of the incarnate Son of God. It was published at the beginning and has come down to us, by the labors and sacrifices and blood of his people. By the same means its progress must be accelerated and its triumphs multiplied till it blesses the world. Shall we complain of this? Toils and sacrifices and sufferings in such a cause and as the fruits of Faith and love to Him who calls us to such a work, are present honor and joy and the means of a pledge of future glory."

Annual Report

of

The Committee on Foreign Missions.

Read before, and accepted by

The Society of Inquiry in the Theological Seminary, Princeton N. J.

on the

First day of February 1841.

By

Wm. H. Hornblower

Your Committee regret the necessity of introducing their annual report with an apology, made necessary by the absence of the regularly appointed reporter, & the consequent hurried & unsatisfactory manner in which the following missionary intelligence has been gleaned & condensed. Other accidental causes too have combined with this, to make the task more than usually difficult. Thus much they consider due to themselves, to exonerate them from any neglect of duty, or want of interest, that might seem apparent from the imperfections of this document. The facts, however, which they present for your consideration, are interesting from their very nature, & will be welcomed by those who love Zion, and are watching the signs of the times, if, peradventure, the set time to favor her may be come.

Another year is past, since it was our privilege in this place, to state the condition of the missionary world. A year! That to us has passed rapidly, & to whose fleeting days we have scarcely noted. All that we have left of it, is the memory of some hours of unwonted pleasure, & some of more exquisite pain. These we seldom recall, for our business is with the present - & we still have a future in time - But it may be profitable to reflect, that this present, of which we speak, - this future to which we look, is Eternity to no less than 20.000.000 heathen souls, who were in their claim, through our last annual report, to our prayers, our gold & our labors! 20.000.000 - have gone to proclaim the faithlessness of the Church of Christ - That spared but 1000 missionaries to feed them with the bread of life - 20.000.000 have fallen to mock the puny efforts of the 200 which was all the highly favored American churches could spare to rescue their souls from Death. This annual departure of millions to populate Hell, is an appalling sight. And when we look at the feeble means in our power to remedy the evil, a discouraging sight. But never enough to blast our hopes while the command remains, "Go ye

"into all the world, & preach the gospel to every creature" - with the blessed promise annexed - "and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto "to the end of the world." These should stimulate to greater exertions, & should find us with humble faith - while they properly have the effect preventing the of loosening our dependance upon ourselves, or human efforts, & of making gold our hope, & fine gold our confidence - Our trust is in the living God' 'in whom, & to whom & through whom are all things.' - and the glory of what may be accomplished must be ascribed to him "who inhabiteth the praises of Israel."

But we, as the means which is to bring about the conversion of a world, must often pause to consider what is next to be done, what we have executed, & what we may learn from the instructions of safe experience. This is the work to which we are now to address ourselves. To examine what has been accomplished during the last twelve-months, & to catch the first beams of the breaking day. The whole world lies before us, & invites attention in every part - but this is impossible in this brief review. We must confine ourselves to a very limited portion, or run the risk of doing great injustice to the Whole. Neither can we give in detail the operations of all the various means at work in the Mission field - but will only particularize concerning those, in which this Society feels the greatest interest -

It might be expected that something should be said, by way of introduction, concerning the present revolutionary appearance a large part of many of the world - countries of which are distracted by civil discord, or foreign invasion - or are carrying war to the land of their neighbors - But we are not competent to say what these things portend. It is enough to know that all things work together for good, to those who love the Lord - & the eye of the wise & pious can trace already the coming shadow of some great & glorious Event.

But we hasten to details.

An encouraging fact for is the increase of contributions to the cause of Foreign Missions during the year that is past, notwithstanding the derangement of pecuniary matters in our country. A delightful & Evidence of an increased interest in the cause, & sense of duty in the church. Yet the available funds of some of the Boards has not been sufficient to relieve them from great embarrassment. And either Christians must be more liberal, or some of the Missions must be stopped - and the missionaries recalled - and further, while matters remain thus, it is too hazardous to send out more into the field - or to strengthen the points which have already been partially fortified. Thus the Boards are placed in a very responsible & unpleasant predicament. They have determined however, to go on as long as they can, & not to recall a single missionary, till absolutely forced to - an events which they cannot anticipate with any probability of its occurrence - for certainly there are too many able to help them in their difficulties, who love the Lord. The following is a statement of the financial aspect ~~of~~ of the principal Boards in our country.

The Amer. B. of C. for F. M. have a debt against them of $24.083.42. Their receipts for the last financial year amounted to $241.691.04. Being less than the whole amount available the preceeding year, by $2.378.78 - Though the congregational contributions were greater - The difference being caused by receipts derived from legacies.

The B. F. M. of the Pres. Ch. by the help of some churches, & many individual friends who stood by its interests, was enabled to struggle through the unanticipated embarrassments of the year. The receipts for the year amounted to $54.644.65 - The whole available funds of the year amounted to $64.054.21. And at the beginning of the present financial year there was a balance against the Treasury of $2.460.66.

The contributions to the Amer. Bap. B. F. M. were increased, by $6.363.49. The available funds of the year amounted to $66.335.92

and there is a balance in favor of the Treasury of $803.73.

The receipts of the Board of Missions for the Prot. Epis. Ch. were less than the last year by $3.300.25. The available funds amounted to $34.974.74. The Balance left in favor of the Treasury is $5.162.99.

The receipts of the Meth. Miss. Soc. amounted to $116.941.90 The whole available funds $140.804.16.

The Jews.

Your committee in commencing their survey of different protestant missions, would first ask your attention to a nation, who can be properly viewed in no geographical relation. A people 'scattered & peeled' throughout the earth. We need but to mention the name of the Jews, to excite an interest in every Christian breast. Their history, though no longer recorded by the inspired pen, is so interwoven with the predictions of sacred writ, that one can scarcely love the Old Testament Scriptures, without desiring some acquaintance with the present condition of this people of promise - the "beloved for the fathers' sake". This is a branch which has been lopped off, yet which is to be "graffed in again" and "if the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be, but life from the dead?"

The interest felt in the Jews is greater now than perhaps it ever has been since the Christian church since the Apostle with a heavy heart turned his ministry from them to the Gentiles. Add to this the manifest workings in their own body; the rejection by many in Europe, of the inspired pretensions of the Talmud & traditions, which have so long blinded their eyes; and the growing skepticism as to the coming of any other Messiah than Jesus of Nazareth — and we see good reason to believe that something of importance is about to take place among them - at any rate, we see that it is a favorable time to make some effort to win their souls to Christ.

Their numbers is supposed to be now about the same as it was when they were first led by Joshua into the promised land - in round numbers about 4.000.000. Small in numbers proportion to the whole population of the globe, but great in the important events evidently linked with their future history. 2.000.000 of them reside in European Russia, not including Poland: these are ground to the very dust, though their condition has been a little ameliorated recently.

Not the least remarkable occurrence of the present day, is the horrible persecution to which the Jews have been subjected in Damascus and Rhodes. Remarkable for its malignity - & remarkable as showing the feelings with which this people are viewed by the Christian Church. The Americans & Englishmen who did not hesitate to interpose in their behalf. This persecution, inflicted by the united hands, of the false prophet & the man of sin: has been arrested, and the Jews will hereafter be protected from its recurrence. But He who has reproved Kings for their sake, will doubtless pursue its authors with fiery vengeance. The only society that has sent out any missionaries exclusively to the Jews is the "London Jews Society" which employs 8 Miss^s. at 3 stations viz; Constantinople, Jerusalem & Tunis. The Church of Scotland has recently sent a deputation to visit the places where the Jews are clustered in the greatest numbers - and report as to the most eligible locations for missions. This report contains much valuable information - & represents the state of education among them as very low, though there are some well informed. In Northern Africa they are very numerous & very accessible - but have had among them since the year 1832, till very recently - but one Missionary - Who has now been joined by an assistant. In Morocco alone, there are 350.000 who have never been visited by a Missionary. But whatever good things comes to this people, will commence, we apprehend, in the land of Judea - perhaps in the city of Jerusalem itself, which has been appropriately called "the heart of the nation". The Mission here sends us the glad intelligence of the hopeful conversion of 3 Rabbies. Though

many others desired instruction, they feared to seek it, because a curse was pronounced by their Rabbies upon all who had any communications with the Missionaries - and because they thus forfeited their right to maintenance by the charitable fund established in Jerusalem by charitable & devout Jews of other places. Since however the arrival of a physician at this mission, the curse has been utterly disregarded, & free intercourse with them reestablished. The number of Jews in Palestine is about 17,000 Their severe afflictions have rendered them, more than in any other country, open & friendly to the Missionaries, from whom they have received unaccustomed kindness in word & deed. What will be the effect of Syria's returning to the power of the Turks, we are afraid to say. For while, on the one hand, the Jews will be treated more leniently, through the influence of the English, and the way opened for them to resort in greater numbers to the city of their love, that their bones may rest in the valley of Jehoshaphat - thus bringing more in contact with the Missionaries - a return of prosperity, on the other hand, may so harden their hearts, that they will grow contented with the faith which no longer singles them out for the marks of oppression & tyranny

N. A. Indians

We would next direct your attention to a race equally interesting to us, as Christians & Americans - The Aboriginies of our country

Our obligations to spread the gospel to them are peculiar & strong. Yet as a general rule, our Missionaries have met with so little encouragement among them. That we are sometimes almost inclined to despond. It is a mortifying fact that the greatest obstacle in the way of the conversion of the Indian, is his intercourse with the white man. The American Bap. Pres. Meth. & Epis. & M. Soc.s have 45 Missionaries & 30 helpers among the different tribes. The Presbyt. B. has two Missions, one West of Missouri

and the other in the Northern part of Michigan - This last is esteemed a very favorable location. The moral habits of the Indians have improved since the establishment of the mission - They have become more cleanly & particular in regard to their persons - and many have built comfortable log houses to live in. The ~~interesting~~ mission established by the Amer. B. among the Oregon Indians has been watched ~~by many~~ with great anxiety - At first the Mission was very successful in awakening an attention, & introducing a temporal reformation in habits but this has somewhat decreased - and the Romish church has sent two emissaries to oppose the missionaries & sow popish error - We regret to announce the death of Mr. Worcester among the Cherokees, so well known to us as a sufferer in former years in Georgia. When the Indians shall become more settled in the territory allotted to them, in the West - we may hope to see the missionaries among them more extensively useful.

India

Let us turn from these Western wilds, to the Indians of Asia. Although the combined efforts of Eleven Miss^y. Societies, is doing as much for ~~this country~~ India, perhaps, as for any heathen land in the world, yet all that has been accomplished, is in vast disproportion to the crying wants of the people. To minister the word of life to 120.000.000. immortal souls, there are but 200 miss^s., only 1/12th of whom are sent out by the Presbyterian church. And this in a country, where the gospel may be as openly preached, as in our own land; from one end to the other of which, schools are practicable; and where the facilities for daily intercourse with the natives could scarcely be better. Yet to prove that some impression has been made, we need but mention that the jealousy of the natives has been so far aroused, as to induce them to organize a Society for the avowed protection of Hindooism: and a petition to government, that the mission^s. may be restrained by law, has

been signed by more than 2000, chiefly Hindoos & Parsees. Still the missionaries feeling how small is the influence at best, that they can exert in so large a field, are convinced of the immense importance of raising up a native agency. To this end great attention is paid to the Schools.

The Presbyterian Board has manifested its sense of the duty of the church to evangelize India, by adding another mission to their two flourishing stations already already established. The 'messengers of peace' sent out for this purpose have by this time, we trust, arrived at their adopted land to encourage the hearts of their brethren, & assist in proclaiming the good tidings of great good. The health of the Mission. at Lodiana & Allahabad has not been very good, & Mrs Caldwell of the former station has been called to her rest, since our last annual report. With nothing of peculiar interest in their midst they have had much to encourage them, enough to feed the lamp of faith, & give an impulse to their prayers. A few hopeful conversions & the baptism of a Mohammedan woman are mentioned in their letters. By the permission of the Board, they have increased the number of schools. The orphan asylum, established by Mrs Wilson, receives the smiles of Providence. The English residents look upon it with great favor, & contribute liberally to its support. It numbers about 100 pupils, who have been received into the visible church, by receiving the seal of baptism. A female branch asylum has also been established. At Allahabad they are very desirous of forming an English school, which shall be able to compete with the government schools, and look to individual liberality for a supply of necessary Chemical & Philosophical apparatus, Maps &c. A new church has been erected at Lodiana, which however is destitute of the luxuries, or necessaries as we should consider them in this country, of seats & a bell. The missionaries make frequent itinerations through the country, which increases their knowledge of the character & wants of the people, & enables them to scatter the seed more widely by preaching & distributing tracts. Thus was the gospel first promulgated & they look to the people of God to draw

down upon it now, by effectual fervent prayer, the Divine blessing.

The Church missionary Society of England sends us cheering accounts of a great awakening among the Hindus near Kishnagur - And the Amer. Board of the conversion of 2 young Brahmins among the Mahrattas.

The obstacles which the missionaries most complain of, - are the need of chapels to preach in - the need of native teachers & catechists - the enmity & opposition of the Brahmins - but above all, the great depravity of the people. Their greatest characteristic is selfishness - and with difficulty can the missionaries persuade them, of their disinterestedness. So well skilled are they in the art of dissimulation, that sometimes it is impossible to detect their hypocrisy, when they make ~~the most~~ professions with the utmost apparent sincerity - to which a short time may serve to show that they were induced by avarice - their ruling passion. The depth of their degradation reveals the reason as hints one of the Miss^s. why the Apostle could not find language to ~~expect~~ describe heathenism in its most revolting forms.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan, a country bordering upon India, has been hitherto shut against all Miss^y. operations. But now the English are sending their victorious armies into its very centre, & soon we may expect the way to be open here for the preaching of the gospel.

Siam

At Siam, The Restyt. Bapt. & Amer. Boards have each a mission, exclusively for the Siamese - The latter named Board ~~employ~~ have secured the services of ~~had~~ a ~~native~~ converted native preacher, whose labors are expected to be very beneficial. It is doubted whether missions will be permitted any where but at Bankok - The country around however has been explored - that the best points for missionary operations may be selected.

China

Your committee would next invite you to take a passing glance at China. Although this country itself has been hitherto shut great numbers of China-men have been brought under the influence of the gospel by establishing missions for the Chinese population in Siam. There are two such: one under the direction of the Presbyterian Board & the other under the Amer. Bapt. The Prot. Epis. Ch. has a Mission for the Chinese residents at Batavia in Java. The A. B. C. F. M. have two Missions in China itself - one at Canton, & the other at Macao. All missionary operations have of course been stopped for the present by the war, in these cities themselves but not in the countries & cities around China as Malacca, Singapore &c. Several youths, pupils of the college at Malacca, have been baptized. Since our last report this country has involved itself in a war with England by the measures it took to suppress the contraband trade of opium which was carried on to the value of $/16000.000 This war promises to be long & bloody - though few doubt that Britain will be victorious. Many express sanguine hopes in regard to the prospect thus afforded, of carrying the Bible into the very midst of the innumbered millions of the Empire. Doubtless all things will be over-ruled to the advancement of the Saviour's kingdom - and while there is a superintending Providence, good will be brought out of evil. But it is a question capable of some discussion. How the warlike conduct of the principal Christian nation on the earth, of a government in which Church is united with State, will affect the Chinese towards Christianity?

Persia

The king of Persia has given a firman authorizing the teaching of "all manner of Science" in that kingdom. Thus is country after country becoming accessible to the Missionary enterprize. But your committee have directed your attention to Persia, that they might say a word about the Nestorians. The early history of this people their relative geographical position, their present character & aggressions

for instruction, & their adherence to the word of God, as the rule of their faith & practice render them proper objects for Special missionary effort. The Amer. B. C. have one mission among them at Oroomiah, which is much hindered in its labors by the open & insidious opposition of papist emmissaries. A Mission is about to be established by the same Board, among the independant Nestorians of the Koordish Mts, where the Romish church has not penetrated.

Syria.

Your committee now ask your attention to the state of affairs in Syria. We have already spoken of the most interesting class in this country — the Jews. The labors of the Miss.ry have been blessed among some other sects, of the heterogeneous mass of religions that are congregated in Syria & preeminently among the Druzes a race that inhabits the Mts of Lebanon. There are here 8 american Miss.ry, 6 female assistants, & 3 native teachers. Their work has been materially interfered with by the late revolutionary state of the country. We are happy to state however, that their persons were protected, and their property wonderfully preserved, during the seige & capture of Beyroot. The change in the government is supposed to be auspicious to the spread of the Christian Protestant religion.

Turkey.

Several Societies have turned their attention to Turkey. They meet with great opposition from the power & influence of popery. A great draw back to the usefulness of most men here, is the number of languages with which a Miss.ry, must be acquainted, especially in Constantinople

Africa.

Your committee have had time to collect but little information concerning

Africa. The Eastern coast of this country is, we believe, altogether destitute of religious instructers. The Amer. B.C.F.M. are considering the propriety of establishing a mission in the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat. In South Africa there are numerous English Missions - especially among the Hottentots - where a wonderful work of grace is in progress. There are also here some French Protestant Missions: and one established by the A.B.C.F.M. In Western Africa - the church of England & the Wesleyan Society have several stations, chiefly among the colonists. Of the american societies, the Methodist have 12 stations, most of them in Liberia. The Episcopal have one at Cape Palmas with two or three out-stations. The A.B.C.F.M. one at Cape Palmas. The Baptist two among the natives. And the Pres. B. as you all well know, are about establishing a mission ~~further South, upon ground hitherto unoccupied~~ in the Kroo country. The missionaries who are to hold this important post have already embarked. Sanctified for the work, as we trust, by the prayers offered up by the church in which we have all been permitted to join. Before many years ~~many~~ we may hope to see the gospel spread throughout ~~the~~ Central africa, now as barren in this respect as is its great desert of vegetation. The tribes that are here secluded, happily protected from the slave trade, by the ignorance of civilized nations of the geography of the land - are more simple & uncorrupted than those on the coast. An English Steamer has gone up the Niger upon an exploring expedition: which will doubtless bring to light many useful facts for the philanthropist.

Sandwich Islands

Your committee next would ~~invite you to~~ say a word about the Sandwich Islands. You have all beheld with detestation the high handed course pursued by France to force upon these weak islands

her Romish priests, & a traffic in ardent Spirits. Measures, it is said, are in progress by the British Government to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages. The assertion made by Capt. Laplace that the american Miss[ns]. were the instigators of the persecution against the Romanists, is believed to be without the least foundation. The missionaries have lost much in the decease of the pious queen regent & two of the governors. The Number of apostates & back-sliders since the wonderful revival in 1838-39, has been small beyond all expectation. The time is anticipated as fast approaching when these islands will be able to support their own religious institutions. The general appearance of affairs is satisfactory.

New Zealand

The Presbyterian Board have in contemplation the establishment of a Mission in New Zealand. The climate here is adapted to many constitutions which cannot bear the warmer latitudes in which most of the Mission Stations are located. Mr. Orr, whose valuable services have been withdrawn from China, on account of ill health, has been directed to visit these islands for the purpose of ascertaining their exact condition.

New South Wales, which in the same neighborhood is represented as a fertile & extensive country, having a growing commerce, & visited by great numbers of Sailors, for whose eternal interests, something should be done.

And now your committee, grateful for the attention they have received, as they bring this report to a conclusion - would once again urge upon you, your ~~personal~~ individual responsibility. They would remind you of the incredibly vast work which is yet to be done, before the "light for the Gentiles" shall bring peace & salvation to the ends of the world. Consider the spiritual destitution which this brief report has brought before your minds. Add to it the dismal catalogue of unevangelized nations in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Oceanica - around the cold poles - within the temperate circles & beneath the burning equator, who have not even been mentioned. Reflect how hard it is to win a single soul to Christ - how often the child of privilege - early instructed at the mother's knee, exhorted, preached to, prayed for - advances to manhood, turns grey & dies - an unbelieving impenitent sinner. Consider, we say, the hindrances to converting the heathen, found in the very depravity of their hearts, bringing them under the influence of Satan: And add to it, the efforts made by enemies of the truth, to destroy their souls with fatal error. (as an evidence of which we call attention to the Romish Society in France, for the Propagation of the Faith). Call to mind, the language of the Bible when predicting the conversion of the world, where it is compared to changing a barren desert into a fruitful field, the thorn into the fir-tree, & the brier into the myrtle tree - miracles the effect of almighty power alone. Consider, we say, reflect & ponder upon these things - that you may be deeply sensible - of the necessity for powerful, immediate & continued action - & may perceive how much the result of every enterprize in this behalf, is in the hands of God.

And then, should your souls sink within you, & gloomy unbelief cloud your hopes - consider the great blessing which have followed the attempt already made - and recognize it as an earnest of ~~what~~ the opening of the ~~[illegible]~~ windows of Heaven in time to come. Behold

the temple of the Lord, growing into a perfect building, fitly framed together. See the quarries of yonder mountain of the East opening their untold stores of wealth - & inviting us to come with the hammer & fire of the word & cut - & polish & adorn with the beauties of holiness the rich materials - See the noble columns gradually rising in beauty & strength from yonder valley of the sea. See around us the more advanced work - already imposing - & giving some faint idea of what will be the grandeur of the whole. See! & as the architects who are to carry on the work, - Study the design - & strive to acquire an adequate skill And remember that though some are called to perform one part of the labor, & some another; it is yet one & the same temple Nor can one part a lofty wall be raised here without a firm foundation to support it - or the projecting roof extended without a column to receive it - All must rise together - or an uncouth disproportion will mark the Whole. The missionary & minister at home are fellow labourers. Cheered by the same promise that "when the Lord shall build up Zion, He shall appear in "His glory."

Rev. Mr. Dove of the Wesleyan Mission at Sierra Leone writes thus—

The Akus will doubtless be pioneers of the gospel. These enlightened men are now paving the way for missionary enterprise. In the name of the Lord of hosts they have set up their banners in those places which were formerly the strong holds of slavery, and where bloodshed and every abomination prevailed: and now the cry "Come over & help us" is continually ringing in our ears, from the very interior of Western africa. We hear it in the still small voice and in the strong cries of hundreds of poor Africans around us. Be it known to the Wesleyan Methodists throughout the land in my native land, be it known throughout the land, that Ethiopia is stretching out her hands unto God, and hundreds of her sable sons and daughters are imploring the Christian church to send the means of life, Light & Salvation to them. We are on the ground; and we see and know that the harvest is already ripe and the labourers are few.

As the ~~not~~ Foreign Missionary Field is so extensive it would be impossible in ~~a brief~~ a Report like the present to take up all the stations and give even a ~~succinct~~ brief account of them which would be at all satisfactory. Those missions and stations will therefore be mentioned which are invested with a peculiar importance or interest.

The missions will be taken up in ~~their~~ a geographical order, commencing with Africa. —

There are two bright spots in this dark land, bright because there the gospel shines — Western & Southern Africa.

~~In Western Africa~~ Of the 9 societies who have missions in Western Africa, the most important are the Church Missionary Society ~~who~~ the number of whose stations is 13; Male missionaries 7; Communicants 1373; The Wesleyan Missionary Society, ~~with~~ which has 2927 members of the Church; ~~& the American Board,~~ Under the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in this country there is an important mission having the principal station at Cape Palmas and two out-stations in the neigh-

bourhood of that place, with six missionaries. There were 26 communicants at the primary station in January last and 117 scholars at all the stations — of whom 27 are females; 97 of the pupils are maintained at the stations entirely withdrawn from the influence of heathen parents. The several stations enjoy continued outward prosperity and the hope is entertained that before long missionary operations may be advanced towards the interior. — This is an expectation which is cherished by all the missionaries. It is known that the Niger expedition which excited so much attention is an entire failure.

Perhaps the following description of the Bassas among whom the American Baptist Society has a mission will give a pretty accurate idea of the religious character of most of the West African tribes.

The Bassas seem to have no system of religion. They are however much under the power of superstition. Their belief in witchcraft is amazing. They live much in dread of being poisoned; and they wear on their bodies some-

thing furnished by their gregree-men, to guard them against that and other evils. They profess to believe that their gregrees will protect them from bullets, but they rarely put themselves in a situation to test their virtue.

In regard to futurity they manifest astonishing blindness & ignorance. Indeed, such is their fear of death, that they will rarely suffer themselves to think long enough upon it to form any idea of what lies beyond. They have some vague notion of existence beyond the grave; and frequently carry food, and throw it upon the grave of a deceased relative, years after his death. — Some believe that the person who dies comes back an infant. It is the province of the gregree-man to say who it is that has thus come back: the child is then called by the name of this person.

In South Africa are some the oldest missions in the world, under the Moravians, the London Missionary Society & the Wesleyan Society. — The Moravians have 7 stations - 22 Missionaries - Communicants 1282. — The Lond

Society has 27 stations: 2154 communicants. ~~See p. 6.~~

The following is the testimony of two benevolent members of the Society of Friends who visited and carefully inspected the missionary stations both within & beyond the colony. One of these gentlemen observes:

"If any one would see man in his natural state let him go among the Caffre tribes, where the light of the gospel has not yet reached; and there he will find in action every vicious and degraded propensity of which our nature is capable. In fact the first chapter to the Romans exactly pictures their condition: or, if any vice belonging to our fallen nature is wanting among them, it is because they want the means of gratifying it. And if any one would see the evidence of the change produced by religion upon the heart of man, let him visit the tribes enjoying the advantage of a Mission station. Here he will find individuals, families, communities, under an influence which raises man above his low estate, leading him to look inward to his own condition, and forward to a future state

and filling him with a desire to promote the well-being of his fellow-creatures. I recollect hearing this remark made by some Coffres at one of the Wesleyan stations, in reference to a Christian convert: "Well, certainly the grace of God must be a wonderful thing! Here is a man who was formerly one of the greatest pests we had in the place, and so under the dominion of evil that it was impossible to live in peace near him; but since the gospel has come, he has been a well conducted man. There must be great power in the gospel." This was the remark of several who had not themselves received the truth.

That the influence of the missionary, name and character has spread far inland there are many proofs, in the messages sent to Kat river, from tribes in the interior desiring missionaries. At another station there arrived not long ago a chief, to beg for Missionaries for a nation inhabiting a territory far beyond the country of Dingaan, bordering on Delagoa ~~Bay~~ Bay. This man had on his way crossed seven large ~~large~~ rivers;

none of them navigable, but swollen & almost impassable for wagons, and abounding with alligators. And a few weeks afterwards another man came, with a wagon, almost 1000 miles, in ~~order~~ ndu to obtain a Missionary.

~~Some of the~~ The Directors of the London Society state that some of the African churches ~~in South~~ have received during the year, special and copious communications of the Holy Spirit; the power of religion among them has been revived, and their numbers have been greatly increased.

Madagascar.- London Mis. Society

The Christian portion of the population continue to pass through great tribulations; and several have been violently put to death. The truth however still reigns in the hearts of many of the people.- To read the Holy Scriptures - to sanctify the Christian Sabbath - to unite in prayer to the Redeemer, or in the celebration of his praise - are, by the despotic laws of the female tyrant of this island, crimes to be expiated by slavery or death. Many of her people taught by a higher authority to obey God rather than man, have sought a sanctuary on the tops of the mountains, or in the caves of the wilderness where they might hold fellowship with each other and with God.

We may hope that these afflictions will eventually result in the furtherance of the gospel.

Malta. Church Mis. Soc.

Recent political events, have given great interest to this mission: it is a central spot, from whence spiritual life may flow to the widely spread countries bordering on the Mediterra-

near. It is proposed to open a ~~school~~ Seminary, for which if the East should enjoy political quiet youths may be obtained from Egypt & Syria, and possibly from Abyssinia. There is reason to expect that Malta will shortly become the See of a Bishop of the church of England who will thence be able to exercise spiritual superintendence over the ministers & people belonging to that church in the Mediterranean countries.

Mr. Hull under the Wesleyan Society is also laboring at Malta with encouragement.

The London Jews' Society has annual missions around the Mediterranean. — Their mission at Constantinople does not appear to be in a prosperous state. —

At Smyrna there is a better prospect of success. Mr. Cohen one of the missionaries, a converted Jew writes thus: The knowledge of Christ appears to be very rapidly making its way among the Jews of this city: besides those who already either believe in the gospel,

or who simply admire our forms of worship, there are a great many of the strict Jews who begin to consider it wrong to call us Minim (heretics or infidels) as they used to do. Now they say that we are as good Israelites as they are, but laboring under a slight mistake in saying that the Messiah has come."

In his journal under date of July 29. Mr. Cohen states that a fire broke out at the Goldsmiths Bazaar which lasted 24 hours and swept away the whole of the bazaars, the greater part of the Jewish, and half the Turkish quarters, several Greek houses and a few Armenian. The fire stopped close by his door. The melancholy spectacle of thousands of Jews crying out in the streets for their houses and goods was so appalling, that it excited the compassion of their bitterest enemies. They lost not only all they possessed, but have no hopes of being able to procure a livlihood hereafter.

Several gentlemen encouraged by a liberal contribution of the English residents collected £200

for the Jews and other sufferers. As Mr. Cohen's house was the centre to which the Jews then resorted, he was asked to take charge of the distribution of bread

20 dead bodies were found among the ruins. The committee of the contributors had £2000 in their hands to build houses for the poorest Jews. The Jews look upon Mr. Cohen as a benefactor and large numbers attend the religious services which he conducts.

The Jews Society has another mission at Tunis. It has sustained a heavy loss in the sudden death of Mr. London one of the Missionaries. Mr. Ewald the surviving missionary says that there are 300000 Jews residing in the empire of Morocco, who have never been visited by any missionary. In the regency of Tunis there are from 150.000 to 200.000; at Tunis itself 40.000

Mr. Ewald after his temporary visit to Leghorn brought with him from that city a very learned Israelite, Kastenbaum formerly a rabbi of some celebrity among the Jews, who through his instrumentality had been converted

to the faith in Christ. He was baptized soon after Mr. Ewald's arrival at Tunis. His conversion produced a great stir among the Jews there, on account of his former character among them; and they went so far as to offer him great sums to induce him to renounce Christianity. But he remained steadfast and appears to be growing in grace.

Mr. Ewald has circulated very large quantities of the Holy Scriptures among the Jews on the coast of Africa.

He finds great difficulties in his Missionary work from the want of suitable employment for those who are convinced of the truths of Christianity. If a Jew shows any disposition to embrace Christianity he is cut off, and cast out to beggary & want. Nineteen Israelites were recently more or less exposed to suffering & distress on account of their conviction of the truth of Christianity.—

Some of the Jews travelled 10 days journey to obtain copies of the Scriptures.

Palestine.

A bishopric of the United Church of England & Ireland has been established at Jerusalem. The Bishop is the Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander D. D. a converted Jew. The establishment of this bishopric was proposed by the king of Prussia to the queen of England & the Archbishop of Canterbury. — Special reference is had to the Jews. A college is to be established at Jerusalem the primary object of which will be the education of education of Jewish converts, though others may be admitted. — The proposal was made by the king of Prussia in view not only of the great advantages to be derived from its adoption in reference to the conversion of the Jews, but also the spiritual superintendence and care of such of his own subjects as might be disposed to take up their abode in Palestine. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of German as well as English Christians will be attracted to the Holy Land by the influence of strong religious feelings.

The spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop is to

extend over the English clergy and congregations and over those who may join his church and place themselves under his Episcopal authority in Palestine and for the present in the rest of Syria, in Chaldea, Egypt & Abyssinia. - Friendly intercourse is to be maintained with the Eastern churches.

Intelligence is received that B/p. Alexander has had a serious difficulty with the Zakir pacha who refuses to recognize him in any other capacity than that of an English traveller. It is stated that his relations to the nominal Christians of Syria are still more unsatisfactory. Instead of appreciating the kind regards of the church of England & king of Prussia in sending them a prelate, they pelted him with stones in the midst of a religious service.

The Druses. - It is stated that the Druses believing that the British agent was conducting himself towards them with great treachery stormed the English & American Missions plundered their contents, destroyed their

houses, burnt their books and manuscripts and ~~drove~~ drove the missionaries from their country. — The truth of the report is doubted at Athens. —

Mr. Hill, missionary of the American Episcopal Society, at this station remarks: "Besides a beneficial influence which our mission has diffused among thousands, we have the strongest ground for saying that to an extent beyond our most sanguine expectations we have witnessed the powerful effects of the Spirit of God, upon the hearts of many of those who have come within the influence of our instructions. We have the most decided proofs of conversion of the heart and life — evidence that a new and heavenly principle has been implanted in the heart — in those too who are even under our immediate inspection. Besides such we can speak too of the hopeful conversion of many who attend only upon our daily instructions, & upon our Sunday exhibitions of the gospel. Of however we are asked for the number or name

of such, we shrink from answering, not only because it would be really difficult to give any thing like a correct account, but also because we really think there is something improper in attempts to show, with arithmetical nicety the extent of the Holy Spirits' influence.

This mission has an important school at Athens. It was first opened in a cellar in July 1831. The first day there were 20 pupils — in 2 months 167 — at present near 800. Of the first 96 not more than 10 or 12 knew a letter. The influence of the mission gradually enlarged; at its commencement Greece was at its lowest depression; Athens was in ruins. The mission has grown with its growth and is intimately connected with its present prosperity. The government has for several years maintained at the mission twelve female pupils preparatory to their becoming Government teachers.

The influence of this mission beyond the bounds of Greece is seen by the immediate & cordial reception of subsequent efforts in Crete, the desire on the part of influential Greeks at

Constantinople for similar schools in that city, and the placing under the care of Mr. & Mrs. Hill a number of the daughters of the more wealthy Greek citizens in different parts of the Levant. The entire education of these females is committed to the missionaries. At Crete a school continued through the last 4 years has under its care about 460 pupils, several of whom are designed for the ministry. At its commencement there was nothing deserving the name of a school in the island.

The circulation of the Scriptures in Crete has been carried on to some extent through the Missionary Mr. Benton. Previously in the capital of the island an entire copy of the Scriptures was not to be found.

Mr. Benton says he thinks his experience justifies the conclusion, that the spiritual fruits of Missionary labors among a people entirely heathen may often become evident much sooner than among persons holding the profession of Christianity; but worldliness its principles in the folds of error, ignorance & superstition.

Smyrna. —

Mr. Temple. One of the missionaries of the American Board

at Smyrna says, "There are many most encouraging indications in this part of Turkey, that the Lord has actually begun his work in the conversion of a considerable number of souls among the Armenians. I have seen and heard more during the last year (ending in June) indicating the actual presence of the Spirit of Grace than in the 19 preceding years of my sojourn in this part of the world.

~~At Constantinople~~

Constantinople. The principal mission at this city is that of the American Board. The efforts of the missionaries have been directed almost entirely to the Armenians. — Dr. Anderson has expressed the opinion that the Armenian people now afford a richer promise of a spiritual harvest, than any other in the world; not even excepting the Druses and the Nestorians. There are probably 2000.000 of them in different parts of Asia. Many of them have already become pious, and they are very extensively prepared to receive a spiritual religion. Of the

number of converts among them since our missions first began to labor for their good could be ascertained probably they would amount to several thousands. —

The number of Armenians at Constantinople has been estimated at 200.000. They are the most wealthy, intelligent and influential portion of that people. A few of them are bankers of immense wealth; and some of them have usually been employed by the Turkish Government as its bankers. ~~This form of government seems to have grown up accidentally, and to have been fixed by no definite rule.~~ — Their Patriarch is their civil as well as ecclesiastical ruler, which is the case with all the Christian sects in Turkey. The Patriarch can call in the Turkish power to sustain his authority. — ~~This form~~ The form of government among the Armenians seems to have grown up accidentally and to have been fixed by no definite rule. It would seem that when the Porte called on them to nominate a patriarch for all the Armenians (for the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople

is the civil rules of all the Armenians in Turkish empire) a few of the most influential come together and nominated him; and as there was no opposition, the Sultan confirmed his appointment. These "Privates" would naturally be the Patriarch's advisers, and if displeased with his administration would nominate a successor. The Porte never troubled itself to inquire by what authority they acted and there was nobody else to question their right. Probably it was in the beginning the only course that could be adopted. The number of the Privates was never fixed but seldom amounted to twenty five. Nor was there any fixed mode of selecting them; but when a meeting was necessary the leading men among them would ~~invite~~ invite all whose influence was too important to be neglected. For some time past the whole power has fallen into the hands of a few bankers, who were in close alliance with the higher clergy. So affairs went on till the last year.

The people grown weary of the oppression exercised over them by the bankers petitioned

the sultan that the power might be taken from the bankers and committed to 24 counsellors elected by themselves, and from among their own merchants and artizans. ~~Thus~~ By pursuing this they gained their object. Their request was granted, and they elected their counsellors, who entered upon the government intrusted to them. — Of a counter movement by those who had been removed from power, Mr. Hamlin, one of the missionaries of the American Board writes —

"One of the most remarkable popular movements known in Turkey has just occurred among the Armenians. I cannot give you the long and interesting details but will give you a few facts briefly. The bankers & higher clergy have been making an effort to recover their waning power. They preferred charges of impeachment against the 24 counsellors from among the merchants and ~~at~~ artizans who have lately managed affairs. The 24 counsellors were thrown into prison. Three escaped &

passing through the bazaars informed the people. The people rushed to the sublime porte it is said to the number of from 4000 to 6000 and said to the prime minister, "If you imprison the imprison us also. Whatever they are guilty of, we are guilty of." The prime minister said "Your bankers and clergy and patriarch have accused you." The people cried out "We are subjects of the sultan; we will no longer be the subjects of the bankers, bishops, &c." The prime minister wishing to allay the excitement, said to them "The sultan will grant you a new patriarch of your own choice. All your bishops are at my palace, which of them do you choose?" They cried out, "None of them! none of them! they are the men who filch us of our money and fatten on the spoils of the poor." An aged bishop, who was formerly patriarch, was sent out to address them, being a man of immense wealth & influence. He asked them "What fault has your present patriarch that you wish to change him?" The people cried out a

with one ~~one~~ voice, "Shut your mouth! shut your mouth! you were once patriarch and know the faults well." A priest who was in the crowd attempted to speak, but those around him plucked out his beard. The bishops and vartabeds at length retired through the crowd, and as they passed, the people cried out, "These are our oppressors! Whoever goes with them goes to destruction." Some cried out, "Let no man tread his foot again in the Armenian church, while these men are there on peril of his salvation. Behold the deceivers & robbers of the people." Many such things were said which shewed a very bitter spirit towards the higher clergy. The prime minister released the men who were imprisoned and brought them out to the people, and assured them that the government would regard the will of the people in its measures with regard to the patriarch & counsellors; and the crowd then dispersed. This all seems more wonderful to us than it can to you, but you will doubtless

see in it one of the signs of the times. It seems hardly possible that clergy & bankers are going down into such a pit so suddenly; and perhaps they will still, by craft and intrigue, save themselves for a little time."—

There is much serious inquiry on the subject of religion ~~not only~~ among the Armenians not only at Constantinople, but also at the ~~all~~ stations in Turkey in Asia, particularly at Nicomedia & Broosa. ~~Great numbers~~ Many are decidedly evangelical. The results of the persecution which was endured ~~a few~~ two or three years ago appear to have been favorables.—

It is hoped that a general reformation will soon take place among this interesting sect of nominal Christians, perhaps attended with a struggle similar to that of the 16th century.

The Protestant Epicopal church in ~~these~~ the U.S. have ~~sent~~ ~~appointed~~ two missionaries at Constantinople and Mardin appointed with special reference to the Greek & Syrian churches.— They have been furnished with

letters of introduction from some of the Episcopal Bishops in this country to the Patriarchs of those churches. The following is an extract from the Missionary Chronicle: "These missions we believe are of recent origin, and time has not yet been enjoyed for a full trial of the plan, according to which if we understand it rightly they are prosecuted — that of recognizing and honouring the existing ecclesiastical authorities of those corrupt churches and of endeavoring as a distinct Episcopal church, to effect within them all needful reforms by the agency chiefly of their own priesthood & ritual. We are glad to see this experiment made, though we have no respect for the exclusive, not to say intolerant spirit, evinced by some at least of its advocates.

No notice will be taken of the important Mission of the American Board to the Nestorians because one of the Missionaries has so lately given us an account of its history & present state.

Siberia. — The mission of the London

Missionary Society to this country has been broken up. The Missionaries were Mr. Swan stationed at Ona; Mr. Stallybrass at Khodon, & Mr. Abercrombie printer. — The Mission was suppressed by a decree of the Russian Synod, confirmed by the emperor. The cause assigned for this intolerant proceeding was, that the Mission in its relation to that form of Christianity already established in the empire, did not coincide with the views of the church & government.

Messrs. Swan & Stallybrass fully expected to complete the printing of the Mongolian Old Testament before leaving Siberia: there can be no doubt, say the Directors of the Society, that their hopes have been realized. — The Mission was commenced 20 years ago. —

The following extract is from the last letter written by the Missionaries to the Directors:

"It is painful to bid adieu to the scenes where we have spent so many years, and to the people of whom we trust the first fruits have been gathered unto Christ: to leave in the wilderness those who have turned from

their idols to serve the living God. They are living evidences that we have not labored in vain, and earnests of the abundant harvest to be expected when the word of God shall have free course and be glorified in this land. But alas! they are now to be left as sheep without a shepherd; as orphans without a guardian; our spiritual children but partially instructed in many things, exposed to the malice of enemies, the arts of the deceitful, the derision of heathen neighbours, and, it may be, to still more grievous sufferings. May God our Saviour be with them and deliver them from every evil work!"

China.

During the war between Britain & this country the missionaries 17 in number who are laboring in the immediate neighbourhood, are making themselves acquainted with the habits & language of the Chinese; and they are animated to pursue their studies by the hope that the present rupture may providentially open a

way for them to preach the gospel to the many millions of China.

The American Board have relinquished their mission at Singapore. — The Church Missionary Society have also relinquished their Chinese mission.

Dr. Parker has exerted himself to awaken an interest, both in this country and in England in behalf of China; and particularly in respect to the plans of the Medical Missionary Society. The peculiar situation, character & prejudices of the Chinese, and the apparent impossibility at present of bringing the usual means of diffusing Christian & other useful knowledge to bear directly on them, seem, in the view of the Society, to render the method proposed to be adopted expedient. It is not proposed as being the most direct and appropriate manner of introducing the gospel to a heathen people; but as being likely to open one avenue through which some of the blessings of Christianity may flow in upon that vast comm

nity, while all other avenues are fast closed against it.

Siam.

The Siamese mission is considered one of great interest. It may be doubted how long the Chinese authorities will tolerate Missionary labors, the object of which they probably understand.

Three Boards have missions ~~at~~ in Siam: The American Board; The American Baptist Board & the Presbyterian Board. All the missionaries reside at Bankok the capital. The government makes no opposition to their efforts. They are permitted to travel through all parts of the kingdom. They travel in boats on the canals which are the roads of Siam. — The missionaries frequently make tours for the distribution of tracts. — They are afraid to ask permission of the government to settle in any of the villages lest they should be prohibited not only from settling but also from travelling.

It may be doubted whether there is any country of equal magnitude, every part of which can be so easily and effectually reached

by a Missionary stationed at Ningpo [illegible]

Bankok is the grand commercial focus of the kingdom and there is an immense influx & efflux of peoples at that city entirely unconnected with commercial transactions. Every man may be brought into the service of the government every fourth month; so that most numbers spend 3 months yearly at Bankok, in performing various kinds of government service.

But the most important distinguishing ~~feature~~ characteristic of the Siamese is that they are a reading people — That the great mass of males among them are able to read is confirmed by every day's observation. Whereas the missionaries go, but few comparatively are found unable to read. There are also considerable numbers among the Chinese, Peguans, Cambodians, & Laos & others who reside in the country who read the Siamese language.

A part of the missionaries direct their labors to the Chinese, large numbers of whom reside at Bankok and in other parts of the kingdom. They are the business men of the nation

In some respects they are more hopeful objects of Missionary labor than the Siamese.

No remarkable results of missionary effort have yet appeared in Siam. But an immense amount of truth has been scattered among the people, and we ought to pray that the bread which has been cast upon the waters may be found though after many days.

Burmah.

This is the principal field of the American Baptist Board. There are 15 stations & 22 male missionaries. Great success has attended their labors among the Karens. This people inhabit the southern & eastern portions of Burmah proper, and all the parts of the Tenasserim Provinces as far as the Western portions of Siam, and thence northward among the Shans.

Mr. Kincaid gives the following account of the remarkable progress of the Gospel among the Karens in Bassein:—

"You will be happy to learn the wonderful triumph of the Gospel in the Bassein Province

It commenced in the latter part of 1837; and now there are more than 2000 rejoicing in the glorious liberty of the Gospel. Br. Abbott is in connection with them, and he has 50 or more promising young men in the school. All the men who have come over the hills represent the work as spreading from village to village in every direction. Moung Shwaay Moung, who was baptized in the latter part of 1835, was appointed by the ~~governor~~ king king governor of all the Karens in the Bassein province. He was sent down from Ava the latter part of 1837. The Karens soon found he was a disciple of Christ, and that he would shield them to the utmost of his power from oppression & persecution. They testify, that he was a "just man, and would never take bribes" — "that on the Sabbath he shut up his house and remained alone." About this time the conversion of the young chief took place. He is a young man of great energy and powerful intellect, and all his influence is thrown into the work of publishing the knowledge of God among his countrymen.

"The full extent of this awaking we do not know; but enough has been learned to convince us that it is an extraordinary display of divine grace. Probably more than 2000 souls are turned from the worship of demons to the service of the living God. This too has taken place under the jealous & intolerant reign of the new king."

~~In another communication he says~~

In another communication Mr. Knicaid says, I am fully convinced that a Missionary or, which is the same thing, an Evangelist, should be constantly in motion, if possible; that he should go over a large surface, but still not so large but that he may re-visit the same places every 8 or 10 weeks. Multitudes who hear in silence, ponder these things in their hearts; and when another opportunity occurs they are ready to hear again. There is nothing like direct preaching of the gospel — without any reference to Buddhism or any other false system — to enlighten the understanding & arouse the conscience of the heathen. — Books and Tracts are invaluable auxiliaries

is in this work; but alone, they are of comparatively little value.

Here our report must be brought to an abrupt conclusion.— Nothing has been said concerning ~~the~~ in several of the most interesting parts of the Missionary field, Hindostan, Ceylon, & the Islands of the Pacific.— But enough has been said concerning other parts of the great field to awaken gratitude, to excite to prayer, to encourage effort & to lead to the inquiry "Lord what will thou have me to do?"

Jesse Edwards
Reporter

Annual Report
of
Committee on
Foreign Missions
May 1842.—

ANNUAL —1844— REPORT

FOR. MISSIONS.

There are two methods of making a report upon any great cause, which has for its object the Christianization & civilization of large masses of the human race;— the one inferential & descriptive; the other purely statistical. The former views a number of facts, & from them extracts general inferences, which are conveyed by a connected & interesting description; the latter deals with men, women & children as so many units, to be subjected to the processes of addition, subtraction or division, in order to show any progressive, retrogressive or stationary condition of the cause.

The latter is undoubtedly more accurate & in some respects preferable: but the des-

criptive is more suited to meet the expectations of a society such as that for which this report is prepared. The statistical report is but the bare, sharp outlines of a subject. The descriptive presents the outlines, it is true, but in addition it has the softening effect of the shading, which renders it not only more interesting but truer to nature. Knowing then your opinions of linear & shaded sketches, we have thought it advisable to adopt the latter.

In viewing the Missionary field from May 1843, to the present time, we discover that there are so many important points which claim our attention, that we feel utterly incapable of doing anything like justice to this subject. In fact, the magnitude & importance of the events which have happened during the last

year & the influence of those which occurred the year previous & which continued unspent render the duty of a reporter unusually difficult.

The year has been pregnant with events of engrossing interest;— some have been of such a nature as to give an entirely new aspect to our great Missionary operations, & even of such importance, as to form an era in a nation's history;— the effects of which will tell for ages upon the destinies of an Empire, & probably of the world.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

will first claim our attention. This must always be a very interesting spot to the friends of Missions. The effect of missionary operations here is a fair specimen of the power & efficacy of the system. The advocates of the Missionary cause can triumphantly

appeal to these islands a-
gainst all scepticism & cavil-
ling. Whenever any new
theory or plan for ameliora-
ting the condition of man
has been suggested (& many
there have been as we will
discover by overhauling the
mass of exploded theories of
ancient philosophy & the
French school.) some fruits
were expected as testing
their value, & where the results
did not coincide with the
promised success, they were
abandoned. That theory
only was considered the
most valuable whose prac-
tical workings approxima-
ted the nearest to the end
contemplated. Well, here
we have a specimen of the
practical fruits of the Mis-
sionary scheme. And
what are they? We can
cast our eyes back to the
period when these islands
were a blot upon the Ocean,
- when the inhabitants

were debased not merely by idolatry & paganism, but superadded to this, by the blighting vices of civilization. They were, in truth, the brothel of the sea; & their shores were reeking with the most disgusting vices & crimes. In fact, here was a fair field for testing the efficacy of any theory or scheme which had in view the elevation & refinement of human beings. The Missionary scheme was tried, to say it has succeeded would be but a faint expression of the reality: - the result has been so startling & unexpected as to astonish its most sanguine advocates, & all are constrained to acknowledge the interposition of a supernatural power. Such results could not have been procured by any human scheme, no matter how wisely planned & executed. From the time the first missionaries sailed

up to the present, the history of this Mission has been a history of God's directing & overruling Providence, as clear as if written with a sunbeam. He opened the way in a miraculous manner at the very time the Church was ready to occupy the field, - & the first ray of light which found its way to that cold, destitute, & cheerless spot in the waste of waters, began to warm & expand their hearts, to dissipate the dark clouds which enshrouded it, & although at first faint & struggling for existence, yet at last, as the bright beams of the Sun of righteousness increased in power & efficacy, the heavy masses rolled away & disclosed a cluster of bright gems on the brow of the Old Pacific.

How great has been the change effected in a few years! So rapid has it been & so marked the contrast, that all are

forced to acknowledge the mighty power of that cause which under the direction of Jehovah could effect such magnificent results.

For some time our Missionaries had to contend with many difficulties; the effects of the intoxicating liquors furnished by civilized nations;- the determined opposition of English & American sailors;- & above all were they harassed & opposed by the wily & persecuting Papists. These priests modified their religion to suit the character of the people with whom they had to deal: only desiring numerical strength, they were satisfied with presenting these poor wretches with merely a modification of their idolatry. Instead of inducing them to destroy all idols & forsake their worship, they just substituted their own idols in place of those which the

islander worshipped. No restraints were put upon their vices & the religion which they offered as a substitute was made in all respects as accommodating to the existing heathenism, as possible. They even went so far as to bribe the natives with presents, & up to a very late period they annoyed the Missionaries very much by their false representations to the people, purporting to have received the encouragement of the government, & circulated reports that the king & the court were opposed to the Missionary schools. In fact, every expedient which malice could suggest — every scheme which the trained acumen of Jesuitry could invent; — all the opposition which the persecuting spirit of Popery could exert, was brought to bear against the Protestant missionaries. And, lastly, the

aid of a French man of war
was invoked, to back with the
thunder of her ports, the ghostly legates on the shore. But
the English have interfered &
the apprehensions of our
friends are relieved. We might
have anticipated this, for
God reigneth over all, & laughs
to scorn the counsels of the
wicked. He has in his own
time & way triumphed over
all obstacles & our prospects
are now bright & cheering.

In the Sandwich
Islands, the Missionaries
have received important
aid from the native teach-
ers. Some of them have been
travelling around the islands
& have not failed to obtain
the ear of their people.
They have great influence
with them & being ready &
sharp-witted have come off
victorious in their conflicts
with the priests. Thus far
they have been of great ser-
vice in winning back

10. their fellow islanders from Popish idolatry. Thirty six are now employed in this capacity & may truly be considered the germ of a native ministry. The reports from all the 19 stations on the 5 islands exhibit a cheering state of religion. Revivals have lately been granted by the great Head of the church & increasing interest is awakened to the subject of their salvation. We have the following Statistics with regard to this Mission.

Whole number admitted to the church up to June, 1842. 25.434. - Church members in regular standing 19.210. of whom 2.443 were admitted in the preceding. - 25 ordained & 14 lay missionaries. - 4 female teachers. - scholars between 18 & 19.000. - boarding pupils 319. - printing 13.394.600 pages. - Three large churches have been built, one of stone 95 feet

by 42;- another 137 by 72;- & 8
others commenced, all by the
natives. Three of the church-
es contributed during the
year more than $3.800 for
various purposes, & if we
had time, it would add
greatly to the interest of our
report to state the labour,
interest & self denial of
these natives in the erec-
tion of their churches. At
one station, the timber &
other materials were brought
a considerable distance by
the natives without the
aid of beast-power. The
children even, bringing
their burthen of a quart or
two of sand for one or two
miles. One of the churches
cost $30.000, with a steeple,
bell & galleries. The edu-
cation of the people is rap-
idly advancing & is placed
under the most favoura-
ble auspices. The school sys-
tem is established by law
over all the islands. Pa-

rents who will not send their children are fined, & all among the pupils who are unable to read & write are prevented from marrying. There is a steady improvement in the morals & social condition of the people, although these were jeaopardied by the French compulsory treaty, requiring the admission of intoxicating liquors. But this has been counteracted by the prompt administration of the antidote. A temperance movement was simultaneously made, headed by the King & Chiefs. The King himself takes great interest in its success & has on several occasions made addresses to the schools on the subject. It is presumed that in a very short time they will be able to support their own pastors, & we doubt not that the time is near when we

shall hear of the Sandwich Island Missionary Society.
The independence of these islands is now recognized & they are a Christian nation.

We cannot close this part of our Report, without again giving expression to our wonder & admiration. what an astonishing picture is here presented. In the space of only several years, we have seen a race of men steeped in the lowest depths of paganism & barbarity, elevated through the blessing of God by missionary labour to a level with Christianized & civilized countries & enjoying all their advantages & refinements.
Where is there a parallel in history? — where is the philosopher, ancient or modern who could ever claim in his wildest imaginings results like these? — And the hallowed influence will not be limited by the waters which

mark the boundary of this spot: for after encircling these islands, it will gradually expand in wider & still widening circles until it mingles with those from other points & with them assists in bringing the whole world within the sphere of Christ's religion & in establishing the kingdom of God in every nation.

PERSIA.

We now reluctantly turn from the contemplation of this bright prospect to a heart rending & awful catastrophe in another quarter of the world, such as has not been surpassed in atrocity in all previous time, & will, it is hoped, stamp the names & memories of all its instigators & procurers with the blackest infamy to all posterity. We refer to the

Massacre of the Mountain Nestorians. These simple-minded, hospitable Nestorians had for centuries dwelt among their mountain fastnesses, pure & free as their mountain air, uncontaminated by the enervating & degrading luxuries & vices of the plain. They adhered to the customs & precepts of their fathers & retained their independence through many centuries; - hitherto inaccessible to Europeans, but at last reached by that intrepid Missionary physician Dr **Grant**, who forced his way through all opposition & stood at last within their mountain barriers, the first traveller who had succeeded in penetrating there. He was received with great cordiality & measures were at once taken to establish schools & Missionaries among them. Our Missionaries soon occupied the field, & no sooner

had this been effected, than the powers of darkness were brought into active operation to displace them. The manoeuvres which preceded the final catastrophe, we find stated clearly in the London Chronicle, & we select this statement because it is confirmed by numerous testimonies from other quarters. Notwithstanding great efforts have been made to roll the odium & responsibility of the Massacre upon the Turks, who were merely the blind tools in the hands of civilized & refined barbarians. The following is the statement of the London morning "written from Constantinople under date of Aug. 17th. (1843.)

No sooner had Dr Grant met with some success in the mountains than the Roman Catholic missionaries at Mosul, supported by French political agents,

endeavoured to counteract it. The English High Church was also jealous of American encroachments in the midst of a sect still venerating Episcopacy; & an additional firebrand was thrown into the country last autumn, in the person of the Rev Mr Badger. During last winter the three parties, American, the Puseyite, & the Roman Catholics, have waged an open warfare amongst themselves. The Americans, who had been first in the field, only acted on the defensive; - the influence they had already acquired amongst the Nestorians enabled them, without much difficulty to retain their position. The object of the two remaining parties was to eject the Americans & to establish their own influence. No means were left untried to effect their object. The agents of the Church of Rome received the earnest co-operation in fact became the tools of the French political agents. Mr. Badger enjoyed the support

of the British authority. A report began to prevail, that the Americans were assisting the Nestorians to build forts in the mountains. The ignorant inhabitants of the surrounding districts & their Governor, the Pasha of Mosul, readily believed the assertion. For some time access to the mountains from the west was denied to the American Missionaries. Mr Badger & the Papists renewed their separate attacks. Both had interviews with the Patriarch & both believed that they had established their influence "*** "what were a barbarous & jealous people such as the Turks, likely to think, when they saw not only French Romanists, but so called Anglo Catholics, each striving against the other, but both agreeing in denouncing the Americans." The result proved the effect of such a combination & of such efforts. Another com-

combination was formed by the Pasha of mosul & several Koordish chiefs for the extermination of the Nestorian Christians,- the united troops penetrated into the centre of the Tigaree district, - burnt the villages & churches, - destroyed the crops & put the inhabitants of <u>both sexes to the sword</u>;- three, or according to other accounts five brothers of the Patriarch have been slain, - his mother was cut in two & his sister horribly mutilated."

Such is but a faint sketch of the real horrors of that scene. Here we see brought into the field, the two enemies of Christ's church & cause, & from the reeking ground, the quivering victims & the smoking villages, a solemn warning issues to the Christian church in all parts of the world. This may be but the prelude to a commencement of that persecuting spirit which our covenant-

ing forefathers so severely experienced. Let us heed the warning so solemnly given of the legitimate tendency of such principles. This exterminating & intolerant spirit is inherent to such principles, & it needs but a favourable opportunity to bring it into active & destructive operation. No matter where an occasion is given, whether amongst the Highlands of Scotland, the Puritans of England, or the Nestorians of Persia, no matter where under the face of heaven, true to their nature these principles of arrogant exclusiveness & prelatical tyranny will be enforced, not by argument & persuasion, but by torture, massacre & the devastating torch!

Read the history of these principles; - follow them out, I care not under what name they are recognized, & you will find a dark, bloody stream

marking their course through history. Let us not imagine that this massacre is merely local in its character & effects. We are naturally prone to regard the faint vibrations of a distant earthquake as of but slight moment to us, although when the account of such an awful visitation reaches us we mourn over it & sympathize with the sufferers, yet it is so distant, that the feelings of self security quiet that alarm & diminish that deep interest which would be otherwise occasioned by a nearer approach of danger. But here it is not so. It is but a local expression of that angry, heated mass which rolls its fiery billows beneath our feet, ready whenever any weakness of the superincumbent mass takes place, to pour forth its destructive & blighting torrent. This is not a matter suited merely to colour a paragraph

to round a period or to grace a peroration. No. These principles strike deep, - they take hold on the lower principles of human nature, & if permitted to grow & strengthen, receiving their nourishment from such a source, will over shadow the earth. It becomes us, then, as guardians of the religious liberty of the people, as patriots, as Americans, & especially as ministers of Republican Presbyterianism, to oppose these principles with all the ardour of our souls, to wage an incessant war against them, & never to lay aside our armour until the high sounding pretensions & priestly tyranny, both of High Church Tractarianism & Popery are brought low in the dust & - at the feet of Christ.

AFRICA.

It is with feelings of unfeigned regret that we are now called upon to record the death of another of our Missionaries in Africa,— the Rev. Mr. **Sawyer.** — From the very first he struggled to sustain himself & performed his duties faithfully amongst this degraded & benighted people, but at last, as might have been expected, he fell a victim to the climate which God evidently has intended for another race of beings & not for us. This adds something more to a dear bought experience & adds another argument against the expediency of exposing the lives of our Missionaries unnecessarily. It may be all in character for a military hero to urge one battalion after another to the

fatal breach, & we are aware that it has been rashly said, "let a thousand fall before Africa is given up", yet we consider this "zeal without knowledge", & we are apprehensive that even after the thousand have fallen God might ask, "who has required this at your hands!"

God never requires the sacrifice of life, when he has indicated another method of accomplishing the same object. In our opinion it is wrong, & a useless exposure of life. After the character of the climate is so well ascertained & especially as it has been found by experiment that our object can be obtained through different means, it is, we repeat, in view of these circumstances, wrong to send or to persuade men to go to that field. The blacks are the only ones who are adapted by nature for the climate; here we have materials in

abundance; what is to prevent us from educating a number of them as ministers & teachers & sending them out.

This has been done & succeeded admirably.- The success of the experiment is now before the world, & we may confidently assert, that if only one half of the zeal, talk & effort of those who are so brim-full of sympathy for the black race in this country could be directed into this channel, we would have great cause to thank God that they were using their talents & sympathy to some purpose in this cause. To those who are cherishing expectations never to be realized of universal emancipation, we would address the eloquent language of Dr. Beecher,

"** Is it indispensible to the emancipation of the sons of Africa that their mother country should sit in

darkness & drink blood amid the terrors of paganism & the slave trade, till all her exiled children are emancipated! Must her sons be taught to harden their hearts against her, till the entire reproach of slavery be wiped away! Is no compassion to be moved, no prayer to be offered, no missionary spirit to burn, no sorrow of heart to be felt for kinsmen according to the flesh in benighted Africa! Is there no obligation on Christians of the coloured race to volunteer for the introduction of Christianity to the land of their fathers! But, no, in the enlarged benevolence of a great mass, this would be cruelty & injustice. "They were brought here, & it is their right to stay here". "No matter if ten thousand white missionaries fall, we must send more," & one after another is sent, to struggle for awhile on the heat-

ed sands of Africa, enervated & prostrated by its burning sun, & poisoned atmosphere, & at last droop, wither & die. This is the brief & heart sickening history of almost every man sent to that field. we should certainly be led to expect that after having seen one after another falling & knowing the cause, all would eagerly raise the remonstrance against any further sacrifice of life; — but no — we must urge on more victims whilst vast quantities of sympathy are wasted & poured out in lavish profusion every year upon those who are the proper ones to be used for the purpose of bearing the gospel to their own race, but who are withheld from motives of a morbid & absurd benevolence. Here is the point of operation. — endeavour in each Presbytery to educate one or more blacks

as ministers & teachers - endeavour to persuade the artizans of this race to embark with them & in this way, & in this way only can we free our union from the curse of slavery & secure to Africa the blessings of the Gospel. The fact is, the more we contemplate the subject in this light, the more evident does its great importance & plausibility become. - here is a fair field for exertion & success. As well might you expect to procure rapidity of motion & power in machinery by applying your force to the circumference of the wheel, as by operating in Africa, where the force is so rapidly expended that all the motion & progression is lost before a new power can be applied. If we wish to move the great circumference in Africa, we must apply our power here at the crank &

the more we can multiply the wheels between this & that field, in the same or in a greater ratio do we multiply the motion there."

CHINA.

The next great field is China. Enough has been said with regard to the opening of China as to preclude anything like an extended account from us, - for as soon as the doors which had been rusting on their hinges for so many centuries swung open & a view was obtained of the vast & interesting field within, the world rang with acclamations; - thousands rushed forward, Jesuit & Infidel to occupy the ground; & scarcely have the first feverish feelings

of excitement been in some measure allayed & the clouds of dust from the falling barriers of centuries, together with the commotion of thousands who preped forward as soon as they began to totter, cleared away, & left the view unobscured, than to our surprise & mortification we see the ground already covered with our vigilant enemies, the Jesuits, & a constant polluted stream still flowing from France. The greatest solicitude is now awakened in the minds of the Christian world as to their ability to enter upon this wide & inviting field with sufficient force to hold the balance of influence & power. The language of one of our Missionaries already in this field expresses graphically the feelings of the Christian Church - & his solitary prayer arising from that mighty empire amidst millions of those who know not

God should thrill through the hearts of Christendom & incite them to greater exertion & prayer. "I feel astonished" says he "when I look at the greatness of the openings before us, & sad to find so few to enter them. As a little stream that had long been slowly wending about the foot of some great mountain, seeking for a passage among its defiles, would be for a time driven back & almost lost in the convulsion that should remove that mountain from its course;- so we, the Protestant Missionaries to China, have been astonished & confounded at the wideness of the breach, where we had so long seen an impassable barrier in our way. Nay, when we attempt to enter in at these new openings, so few are our numbers, that we are lost & almost disappear in the vastness of the field before us. I would that I had a

voice,— or a pen, to call for more labourers — but when I try, I am forced again & again to give up in despair, for words do not convey the force of the ideas I wish to express. Oh! Lord of the harvest, send forth labourers into the harvest!"— In fact, without intending to enlarge upon this subject, upon which so many able pens have been at work, we would merely say, that within the last few years it has appeared that the Spirit of God has been brooding on the face of the waters of the moral world, as it did in the natural,— the edict has gone forth,— the creative energy has penetrated the dark chaos, so that now, suddenly & unexpectedly the light is streaming in from all points & this confused chaos is assuming its proper place & position. We know no better way of giving you

anything like an adequate conception of the condition & extent of the field to be occupied, than by copying the report from the Miss. Chronicle.

"By the treaty five ports were thrown open to trade & to the residence of foreigners of all nations with their families. They are Canton, Amoy, Fuh-chow-fu, Ningpo, & Shanghai. Canton contains a million of inhabitants. Amoy is distant from Canton 350 miles to N.E. & has a population of 130.000. with two very large cities of perhaps 500.000 inhabitants each, in its immediate neighborhood. Fuh-chow-fu is the capital of a province of the same name & is situated on a river which runs up into the black tea districts & it is supposed that this port will become the great mart for the black teas of China. Its population is estimated at 600.000. Distant from Amoy 200 miles. Ning-po, the next port to the northward,

is described as one of the finest cities in the Empire. It is in the midst of the rich & populous silk districts, & is not far removed from the great porcelain factories. Population 600. 000. The fifth & most northerly port enjoys an easy communication with the great river of China & with the grand Canal. At these several places, & the towns & villages immediately contiguous to them, the missionaries will have access to at least 4 or 5 millions of men, - which, allowing a parish of 10.000 to each missionary, would afford immediate employment to 400, or 500 missionaries." — The population of China numbers 360 millions of immortal beings, - from this we can have some idea, though faint, of the magnitude & importance of this field. We must be impressed with the necessity for great & vigorous exertions.

We are rejoiced to see the interest which is taken

by pious physicians in the cause of missions. Their aid is important & in many cases they are more efficient than the missionaries themselves, & we are of the opinion that greater efforts should be made to enlist them in the service. Where this cannot be done, it is highly desirable that our Missionaries should be instructed in the healing art. It would be easy to show the great importance of attending to this, & we have an example for it in the person of Luke, the beloved physician, who accompanied the great Apostle of the Gentiles in his Missionary travels. To exhibit the reason for our anticipations of success, if this plan is pursued, allow us to quote from the appeal of a physician, himself a Missionary in the Eastern world, to the members of his profession. "The facilities afforded the physician for commending Christianity to the degraded & benighted heathen, are so great, that it would seem his imperative duty, to co-operate in this cause. The

36. Physician has access to communities & families in heathen lands as a Missionary labourer where the Evangelist is not permitted to enter. He has it in his power at once to give to the distrustful heathen, palpable demonstration of the benevolence of his errand. This he can do with comparatively an imperfect knowledge of the sufferer's language. The minister of the Gospel on the other hand can do very little without the language. He is compelled to toil long & amidst obloquy & reproach before he can convince his hearers that he is actuated by disinterested motives, the existence of which class of feelings, it is exceedingly difficult for the Pagan to believe."

"The late Dr. Price through his professional services in Burmah, obtained an influence over the court of Ava & the Lord of the golden throne, which promised the happiest results. The royal family & nobility had entrusted him with the education of their children."

But in China the medical art promises the richest success, as an assistant of the Gospel. Drs. Colledge & Parker, have, through their hospitals, already done much to dispel the prejudices of the Chinese & to impress them with more enlarged & liberal feelings towards the barbarians of the West. The hospitals which philanthropy has planted on their borders are accomplishing more than the artillery of the whole civilized world could, in breaking down their great wall, not that which repelled the Tartars of the North, but the loftier & stronger barriers of pride & prejudice, which have made them scorn all other lands & people. A dozen surgeons armed with their scalpels, can do more in this way than legions of bayonets.

Dr. Grant is another example. Behold him! armed only with his cataract needle, forcing mountain passes, & amidst ferocious warriors, winning his way to their homes & their hearts. On account of his professional skill, he

was enabled to traverse, in safety, regions heretofore untrodden by civilized man; where inevitable death met the ordinary traveller, & in whose defiles an army would perish in attempting to effect a forcible entrance.

Dr. Scudder of Ceylon, in his appeal to pious physicians, says of the natives, "When they have seen me amputate, or heard of my amputating limbs & performing the operation for cataract, tapping for dropsy, &c, they have called me the God of this world, & a worker of miracles. In point of miraculous power, they have said, 'I have borne away the palm from their great idol'."

From the facts embodied in this appeal we must be convinced of the great success in our Missionary labours which would attend such a combination of ministerial labours with those of the healing art.

Independent of this, there is a loud call for more helps.— The field is ripe & ready for the sickle. The vast tower of barbarism & superstition, which has stood for centuries, has grown old & is now ready to fall. We thank God, that at this juncture we will have four messengers from the walls of this nursery of Missions. At all times the anticipated departure of a missionary to any field of labour, is a subject which cannot but call forth the liveliest interest not only of his more intimate friends but of the whole Church. But under such circumstances as now exist the interest is deepened. This is no ordinary field.— This Empire, although deprived of the light of the Gospel, has for many years occupied the highest point of civilization which could possibly be attained without its aid. The arts, sciences & literature have flourished to a great degree.— Their political influence & importance will be very great.

Indeed, it is now incalculable. It becomes, then, a matter of superlative importance, as to how this power & influence shall be moulded; for upon it may depend the political destiny of all the nations of the world. How important, then, is it, that those who are sent to act upon this mass should be properly trained & educated; - whose minds have received all the advantages of a thorough education, combined with natural qualifications, men of extended, liberal views, native energy, & enlightened piety & zeal. Such, we rejoice to say, is the character of those who are about to leave our midst; - & we feel confident that through them an influence will be felt, which will assist to a great extent in giving the religious & political affairs of that mighty Empire a proper direction. Oh! that it were possible to infuse into this mass the principles of our free Church! what a mighty Republic would stand forth.

Although as personal friends we feel reluctant to be separated, & perhaps, forever, in this world, from those we esteem & love, yet the path to glory, illuminated by the favour of God, is so bright & resplendent, that it would be selfishness in us to indulge in regret & sorrow. We would, rather, from the bottom of our hearts, cheer you onward & bid you God speed, assuring you that when far distant among the millions of China, labouring for their conversion, the prayers of all around you will be ascending to the throne of grace for your protection; & in supplication that God would look down upon your labours with favour & bless them with abundant success. And, remember, when penning the account of your successes, your trials & joys, your difficulties & triumphs, that those, with whom you now mingle, will receive them on this continent with

avidity, & their hearts will beat in u=
nison with yours, though separated
by vast continents & rolling oceans.
And, here, bespeaking for its defects
your generous forbearance, I must
reluctantly bring this report to a
close. Reluctantly; because I feel
assured that all of us will never a=
gain this side of the grave, hear, in
the capacity in which we are now
assembled, another report on Mis=
sions; — & it is the earnest prayer
of your Reporter that though we
may be scattered to the four winds
of heaven, that we may all meet
one day around the throne of the
Lamb, when the earth, sea & uni=
verse shall give their final ac=
count to the Lord Jehovah.

Geo. Musgrave Giger.

April 10th. 1844.

Annuals — Report on foreign Missions for 1844-1845

It is the characteristic of the cause of Christ, and especially of this development of it, that it embraces the whole world in its arms of benevolence. Placing ourselves upon this eminence, and looking over the whole field as it presents itself to our view, we cannot but be encouraged. In this wide moral waste we see here and there the evidence of returning life; amid the dark night which sin has ~~spread~~ brought upon the Earth we behold the faint streaks of morning light which presage the opening of the gospel day. It is true that the prospect on all sides is not equally encouraging. There are events which seem perfectly insensible to the eye of sense, and present even to the keener sight of faith an almost impenetrable veil: Still the voice which appears to us to come from all parts of the field and sounds authoritatively in our ears is "speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward". For such a result we feel bound to render our unfeigned acknowledgements to Him, whose Almighty power, and grace, have been the only efficient cause; and from this result we feel strengthened in our faith that the great work of bringing this world in subjection to its rightful authority will ~~certainly~~ certainly and speedily be accomplished — — — — — —

2. To review the whole field of operations during the past year would in all its variety of success and reverses would be impossible within the limits of this report; And to the less necessary since your Committee have endeavoured to present in their Monthly reports the various particulars as they have occured. It will be our effort to single out the more prominent events which appear to us to exert an important influence toward the ends of this cause & present them briefly to your notice. It has long been the prayer of the Church that God would open the door to the heathen. And thus enable her to enter the field in all its vast dimensions. This prayer has been abundantly answered God has rolled upon his people the responsibility of entering upon the work & Seems to be testing the sincerity of their petitions Whether the Church will be found ready to act in accordance with her own expressed desires, or not yet remains to be decided. All the obstacles except those which lie in herself have been removed. And almost the entire heathen world now stretches out its hands to us for the bread of life. We can no longer say we read the indications of God's providence; the clearest indications of that providence say to us go, for the field is already white to the harvest. In no portion of the globe has this result been more conspicuous than in China. The gates which have so long excluded all but her own Multitudes

hearts have at length been widely opened. The preacher of the cross may now proclaim his message to the disciples of Confucius. and the temples of the living God may stand unmolested by the Side of the Pagodas of Budh. Last year we were privileged to hope. in the present our hopes have been fully realized. Much has been accomplished though perhaps invisible to the eye which looks only upon the Sensual and Sensible. Important advantages have been gained by the commercial treaties between Christian governments and his imperial Majesty. The Seed has been sown and the ground cultivated to a certain Extent; and though we are not permitted to record the ingathering of an abundant harvest yet there has been reaped some fruit as the pledge and Earnest of what shall be. There is a closer analogy between the natural and spiritual world than we at first suppose. In the one as well as the other there must be labour and toil, faith and patience before we see the expected fruit. The Soil must be cleared and tilled; the Seed must be sown, and watered, and the harvest in its season will be gathered in. It is this preparatory work which is now going on among the Chinese. Our brethren there may wear out their greater part of their lives in this Service; they may indeed finish their course ere they shall see the fruit of their labours; but they shall have their reward. waiver
If this should be the case our faith ought not to...

nor our hands grow weary. The work of Missions among such a people is preeminently a work of love faith. The system which has been the growth of ages and whose antiquity has served only to cement and strengthen it can not be removed in a day. The prejudices which have been as lasting as her own massy walls, and been deemed a birthright from father to son for many a hundred generations will not yield at the first conflict with light and truth. It is a miracle indeed that any who have drunk in these views in their infancy which have grown and strengthened with their strength, should in mature years be brought to the knowledge and love of the truth as it is in Jesus. Nothing but Almighty power could secure such a result. But this we rejoice to say has in some instances been accomplished. The Missionary at Hongkong has baptized 12 Chinese converts during the first eight months of the year 44. and 8 or 10 others afford hope and encouragement. His congregations are good and attentive and the Spirit of God seems to be operating in his life giving energies upon the hearts of his hearers. The Missionary force in this field has been largely increased during the past year 16. have been sent out by two societies in this country. and we presume others by the various organizations of the Churches. but still they are nothing compared with the wants of that populous nation. Our brethren there plead for more help. The only limit to say they to our preaching is the fewness of laborers and our weakness and

and inability to talk longer. So much has God done
for this people. He has heard the prayers of his Church
He has verified the promise that his word shall not return
unto him void. and upon the truth of that promise
we build our hopes of a greater and more glorious result.

In India a different State of things exists. Here every
thing seems to be in a state of transformation. The
whole System of Brahminism is Gradually and deadly to fall
Its advocates have been loudly called upon to Enlist in
its defence And the most Strenuous efforts are making
to support the mouldering materials. The work of preparation
has is then in a measure accomplished; and we shall not be
surprised soon to see the walls of superstition and Idolatry fall
at the Sound of the gospel trumpet; as the walls of Jericho
fell at the blowing of the trumpets of old. This seems to be
the prevailing expectation of the people themselves and al-
though they attempt to Sustain the religion of their fathers
it is with the strong conviction that their efforts will be
in vain. Within the past year many Events have occured
which point plainly to such a result; if the Church of
God shall have grace sufficient to follow the leadings of his
providence. Various villages and Communities have decla-
red their purpose to renounce paganism and the papacy; and
Send urgent requests to the Missionaries to take them
under their charge and teach them the way of life--

In one district 96 villages have utterly abolished their idols and now come forward unsolicited and ask for christian instruction These villages number from 5 to 40 families and perhaps upward. They are scattered on a district of country some 70 or 75 miles in extent. Such events cannot be mistaken; they are not the result of chance nor do they spring from a love of change but from the Spirit of God working upon the hearts of the heathen and ripening. which augurs of this degraded country for a great Spiritual harvest. One group of Papist villages numbering about 12,000 inhabitants have been stirred by the strife of their priests. And seem to be in a state of disquiet which nothing but the gospels of peace can restore. And the Missionaries say if the tendency toward. Protestantism continue as rapid and decided as it now is we must have nine Missionaries who can go out and stand by. the heels of track of other Shepherds. Nor does this spirit of Enquiry rest with simple Enquiry. in many instances the saving. operations of the Holy Spirit are evident. With the Brahmins God seems to be using the same means as with the Jews of his ancient people. Arraying them against each other. so as to cause a mutual destruction. Such a strife is now going on in India the results of which cannot be fully known but we hope will go far to breaking down the distinction of caste which is now one great obstacle to the Spread of the gospels A poor boy who had listened to the instructions of the Scotch Miss

was led to renounce his hindooism and to manifest the sincerity of his purpose partook of that abomination of all Hindoos the flesh of the cow. But he was still a minor. and according to the laws of Bombay under the control of his father who removed him from the care of the Missionaries. But now the war commences. Shall he be restored to caste. some reply yes. others no. And this question so trivial as it appears to us now agitates the brahmins of that whole district: And probably will result in the establishment of a new sect more liberal in its character than the majority. The bigoted party as is usually the case in such conflicts has triumphed. But they are not satisfied with this; they now demand. that the liberals themselves who have been polluted by association with the boy shall submit to the penancies and ceremonies necessary to restore them to their original standing. This they are too proud to do and the result will probably be a seperation. It is painful. says one. to see the minds of learned brahmins bound by the shackles of such superstition from which they scarcely wish to be free. Yet this controversy has elicited some light even in the dark minds of the heathen. And one of their own papers heated perhaps by controversy uses the following language Brahmins are wont to laugh at Christians because they do not perform daily ablutions. but to speak the truth the brahmins are so tainted in their minds that although in the habit of constant bathing no good man can endure them

for a moment. There is this difference between brahmi-
nism and Christianity that if one wicked man can
be found among a hundred Christians then 99 out of
a. 100 Hindoos will be found liars. This is certainly
strong testimony from the pages of a professed adro-
cate of heathenism. It speaks that light even then
begins to dawn. The truth that brahminism is a religion
of forms and that Christianity alone effects the purity
of the heart begins to be felt. And if the young
Shreeput (who we believe through grace continues to
witness a good confession) is the cause of their dis-
covering this truth we will rejoice though he
be called to endure the furnace of trial and
affliction heated seven times by all the bigotry
and malice of the disappointed brahmins - - -

Another event of great importance to the spiritual
interests of India has recently occurred. In that
country nearly all the business of every department
is conducted by Government agents. and consequently
their patronage is immense. Under the old regime
this all absorbing patronage was granted to whomsoever
the heads of the departments might choose. and in
point of fact the degraded Slave of superstition however
dishonest and void of conscience was chosen as the
instrument of their corrupt purposes. A few months
since however the Governor general issued his order
that those who are the best qualified intellectually
and morally should fill the offices of trust.
This is the first public recognition of missionary and
similar schools by the Government. And is vastly im-
portant as to its results. No distinction of caste
schools or religion are to be allowed. And says the
devoted missionary from whom this brief account has

been condensed. "I know of no situation aside from a teacher or preacher in which well disposed yo consistent Christian young men may promote the cause of our blessed Saviour than in these positions of trust under the government." If we read the signs aright the cause of God is going forward in India and we cannot but hope that ere long the day star from on high shall visit them to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death to guide their feet in the way of peace. The brethren of our own church have been permitted to ordain one native preacher and the Scotch mission have four young men who have applied for license in terms which might well affect every pious heart. In Ahmednuggur the work among the Mahars still progresses. The missionaries there are encouraged to believe that the saving influences of the Spirit follow their labours and they rejoice in the pleasing assurance that the work of the Lord is prospering in their hands. They have gathered 9 into the church during the last few months of the year 44. and have still a numbers of candi=dates and Enquirers. This station now appears to be one of the most interesting in all India and the brethren their labour in the hope that the work now in progress may continue till all shall be brought to the knowledge of the one God and of Salvation through his only Son. In Ceylon our brethren though pressed down with labours and worn out with the toil and burden of their duties

though deserted by friends and mocked by Enemies
still hold on in strong faith that something has been
already
accomplished. And in anxious expectation when the Spirit
shall descend. And "decide the contest in favor of Christ-
anity". The field is white for the harvest but the laborers
are few; the consciences of the people have been gained but
there are none to push the advantage and complete the
triumph. It rests with the church here to say whether the
work the result of so much prayer and labor of so much
expense in money and life. shall now be permitted to go
back or by an vigorous effort be carried to a happy consum-
-mation. In Burmah the labors of our Baptist brethren
among the Karens have been most signally blessed
Mr Abbot. and his fellow laborers have baptized about
2000 converts. the most of whom at is believed have been
christians for some time. The work still continues to
prosper. and the prospects say the Miss. are never
brighter and they need only the means and men to follow
the work of the Holy Spirit and gather these precious souls
into the garner of the Lord. Among the Nestorians the
prospect is varied. The Armenians are now filled with hope. and
now oppressed with the triumph of foes at one time rejoicing
in the full expectation of a general reformation as of life
from the dead. at another weeping under the dark clouds
which hang over that interesting people. called to mourn

at the death of faithful friends and leaders and to rejoice at the departure of their most inveterate enemies. Nothing but faith and prayer and the hand of an Almighty power can sustain them. and nothing but the same power can roll back the impending storm and pour forth the cheering beams of light and life. Foes within and foes without foes among the heathen and more deadly foes among nominal Christians. and foes of their own professed friends. all unite to try the faith and patience of our brethren there surely here is a call for the sympathies and prayers of every true friend of Zion. A few months since the whole church were anxiously expecting a general revival. now one station is suddenly abandoned. and the deepest gloom has settled over the other. perhaps on this shaming the casting off of its sister station. Though what Mysterious paths does God lead his church. Perhaps no Missionary station has tried the faith of the church more than that of Syria. There have been times when it was nearly abandoned by its best friends. and nothing but the firm purpose of one devoted servant of God. to labour there, whether supported by the church or not saved it from entire abandonment for the present. The country is so distracted by wars, the changes in the civil power so rapid, and the apparent fruit of the efforts which have been made so small. that we had almost considered it as under the curse of God as well as

its ancient inhabitants. But recently a most promising event has taken place. In the village of Hasbya a number of families have formally renounced the greek church and embraced protestantism. This movement appears to be almost entirely the work of God without the use of any instrumentalities except the distribution of a few books. They came unsolicited and unexpected to the Missionaries and entreated that one might be sent to ~~back unto them the bread of life~~ teach them the way of God more perfectly. They have endured the furnace of persecution but still remain firm in their purpose. They have been driven from their homes, and compelled to encamp in the mountains. but none of these things have as yet shaken their faith or weakened their desire after the truth as it is in Jesus. It is interesting to see the variety of ways in which God works among men. Now He descends as the mighty wind which bears down every thing in its course and whole communities are at once brought under his power. As in this village; in another case He breathes like the gentlest whispers upon the soul. one and another silently yield to His constraining influences. And the work is accomplished ere we thought it commenced. thus it appears to be among the Arminians. "There are diversities of operations but the same Spirit" and the results in the latter case are perhaps more gratifying though less striking than in the former. It is like the leaven which gradually diffuses itself through the whole mass. Almost all the points of Arminian influence in Asia minor have experienced more or less of the power of the truth. Many have doubtless been the subjects.

of converting grace but how many it is impossible to say since they do not bear their own Church organization Efforts &c are making and have been made during the past year to stay the progress of the truth; but as yet they are in vain. It is the Lords doing and the Efforts of men cannot resist it. The prospect brightens every day; Each convert is an active labourer in the cause. And the advance is so rapid that the oldest Missionaries in the field unite in the following language "If this work of God go forward for 10 years to come as it has for 10 years past there will be no further need for any of us here unless it be to assist the American converts in their bringing to the knowledge of the same precious saving doctrines of the gospel the Greek and Jews and others around them. This may be too strong there may be and doubtless will be obstacles to hinder the work but Still it Speaks the voice of Encouragement. Who can doubt that if God has commenced such a work. but that he will in his own good time hasten its perfect consummation.

Africa the last Earthly home of so many of our brethren Appears to be gradually opening itself to the reception of the Gospel. The Wesleyan Missions have been led along to occupy one station after another until they are now compelled for the want of means to refuse the most earnest request for the preaches of the gospel. It is to be hoped that this state of things will not long remain and that the thousands of Africa who have every disposition to hear the truth will no be suffered to perish through the illiberality of the Church

Among the Societies of this continent a most interesting work of grace has been in progress. About 100 have been received into the Church and the brethren there feel much encouraged. In the Sandwich Islands we are not permitted to report of extensive revivals as in years past. Still there is nothing that should discourage us. God has been sifting his Church in various ways. Some have been seduced by the Empty Shows and Lures of a paganized Christianity. Others by the temporary excitement of restored liberty and others still by the more common and constant influences which operate strongly to lead those not firmly based upon gospel truth, away from the Strait paths of gospel Morals. But in all this there is nothing dark & unusual. We mourn indeed that there should be any who prefer their own lusts and worldly interests to their Souls salvation: but we rejoice that if there be such they are brought to See. that they belong not to the pure Church of Christ. They go out from us because they are not of us. And when the Church is purified then we hope to See the Spirit of God return there, even as in years that are past. We cannot but believe that many who have been Enticed away will soon return and confess their faults. After all the falling away there, though it be Sad. is not greater and perhaps not as great in proportion as that which usually follows revivals here. While on the other hand the admissions into some of the Churches have been in a far greater proportion So that we are rather Encouraged than otherwise. In Tahiti.

We have a different report to make. The clouds of war have settled darkly around it and the fair prospects which formerly gladdened the hearts of Christians as the evidences of the power of the gospel are now almost hopelessly blighted. Of the cause and nature of these sad events all are doubtless well informed. It is sufficient for us to say that the same power which once raised itself against the progress of the truth has here been mournfully triumphant. Sustained by the arm of civil power and led on by hatred of the gospel. It they have in the mysterious providences of God been allowed the satisfaction of exercising in the desolations they have made. Feeding her ambition with a disgraceful triumph over a feeble and unoffending people France the guilty instrument of a guiltier vengeance has drawn upon herself the unenviable reputation of cruelty and injustice which deserve the stern rebuke of civilized humanity. There are impressions among the people of God there, as there are every where which draw upon us the chastening rod. and we therefore humbly bow under the darkest dispensations of God providence. We remember that there is a just God who doeth all things well. a God of righteous retribution as well as the support of his people. In this God is our confidence. We will not be troubled when the kings of the earth gather themselves against our Lord and his anointed. And though the enemies of Christ glory in their temporary victory. And his friends grow sick at the apparently backward progress of his cause there we feel that it will be overruled for good. We remember that the

these same powers of darkness once triumphed around the cross of Christ on Calvary. When they nagged their heads and reviled the Lord of glory. when they exulted with almost fiendish joy over (what they thought) the prostrate and ruined cause of Jesus. But their victory was their defeat. and so we think it will be now. Nor are the Efforts of the man of sin visible in Italy alone. Every where where there is a Protestant mission there are the emissaries of this antagonist power also. The efforts of the papacy seem to know no limits. Its coffers replenished by the most oppressive exactions its instruments recruited by the trained hands of Jesuits. and vigorously sustained by one of the chief nations of the globe. what can withstand but the almighty arm of Jehovah Himself. It may indeed be the last powerful Effort of an expiring foe. There are some Events which point this way. Vigorous at her extremities she seems to be weak at the center. Her long tried and faithful adherents are almost ready to rebel against her authority. As some diseases the more fatally they fasten upon the powers of life in the end through the extremities, rapid and vigorous pulsations so it may be with the Church of Rome. Were we to Judge by the Efforts she makes and the last array of power she exhibits throughout the whole world. we should be compelled to conclude that what we see were the workings of a healthy System acting out its natural forces; but when we Judge by the Signs at home. we are constrained to believe that all these Efforts are the result of an unhealthy system which puts on the show of power to conceal its weakness and by the very Effort itself exhaust its remaining Energies. But whether these be the case or not these Efforts have been put forth and we may reclaim with Lamentable sneer. The way of Salvation which she teaches harmonizes.

Exactly with the feelings of a depraved nature. All her doctrines are the result of this nature seeking to suit the gospel to itself rather than the efforts of a designing Presthood. Hence the influence which she exerts over her credulous followers. Hence the necessity of bringing them to feel the power of the gospel in giving life and liberty ere we can hope to seem any permanent advantage. Perhaps in our view of this great system of error we ascribe too much fault to the Presthood while the error lies more in the corrupt nature than in the corrupt Prest. In meeting such a system which we meet at every step in our progress we confess we have little hope of any good that can be accomplished by controversy. Their Judgement may be convinced but the errors lie deeper than the Judgement, they are as old as depraved nature. And nothing can make any head against them unless the renewing power of the the Spirit of God operating through the simple life giving truths of the gospel. If this be the origin of her errors we may expect that success will attend her efforts: they are but one form of human nature arraying itself against him who was set for a sign to be spoken against; they are but the acting out of that nature which we carry within us till grace makes us to differ, and consequently meet with a ready reception from every unregenerated soul. We shall rejoice therefore in the fall of this System not simply as the foe of protestantism but as the enemy of Christ. And nothing we believe will so speedily accomplish this as the spread of a missive spirit through the church. The fire of love kindled at the altar

of God will consume it. Either her fears or her cunning has led her to perceive this. And hence the present efforts Her war is not so much aggressive as defensive. It is a struggle for life. She was driven by protestant missions to resume her arms. And put forth these exertions which now astonish the world. They are not the spontaneous growth of health but wrung from her by the stern connection that she must exert herself or her days were numbered. It was not till the developement of the Spirit of Christ in the system of modern missions that the spirit of antichrist was aroused into opposition. If these views are correct then the modern efforts of the Church of Rome are any thing but discouraging: they are the evidences of alarm within the signs of weakness and we hope of speedy dissolution. There is one other field of missionary labour to which we would call your attention We cannot tell of 100' embracing Jesus as their Messiah but the interesting nature of the people will make up what is lacking in the facts we have to report. It is not long since the Church of Christ became convinced that the Jews were now within the reach of the gospel. They have long been considered as a standing miracles. an evidence of the truthfulness and severity of Gods. Justice; but now they present themselves as the objects of christian sympathy and hope. During the past year a progress most gratifying in its details has been made. There appears to be ever among the Jews if not the rushing mighty wind of Pentecost yet a slight breathing a sound of a going in the tops of the mubberys. At Pseth where our

Scotch brethren have Established a mission there are constantly enquirers after the truth and quite a number have acknowledged Him whom their fathers pierced as the true and only Messiah At Jassy the same pleasing state of things is in progress. We should like to refer to some accounts of individual conversions but the nature of these report forbids such a minute detail we can only refer to the periodical itself which usually contains reports of thrilling interest to every lover of Sion. At Berlin one missionary has baptized over 20 of the sons and daughters of Israel. Nearly all of whom adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour by a holy and consistent life. At Damascus. Constantinople and in the holy city there are mess stations which give prospect of good success. And in India where we least expected it. & recently came and professed their faith in Christ. In our own land and throughout the world the whol church appears to be waking up to the importance of this scattered and hitherto despised people. It begins to be felt that the Divine promise is still true that they who bless Israel shall be blessed. What has wrought this marked change in the sentiments of the church? Whence has arisen this feeling of restlessness and anxiety among the Jews themselves unless it be the spirit of God giving the premonitions of that long expected time when the veil upon their heart shall be removed and all Israel shall be saved. To our minds no events indicate more clearly the hand of God and nothing affords us a more cheering hope that the dawn of the millennial day is ~~breaking~~ at ~~at~~ hand. It may be thought that the fact of a few scattered conversions from Judaism to christianity will not justify any such expectation: but let any one read the

monthly reports as they come loaded with the news of Salvation. and they cannot fail of being convinced that there is a work going on among that race which cannot be estimated by the number of reported conversions. ~~We~~ We hear the sound among the dry bones. we behold the shaking ~~among the do~~ Our brethren are prophesying come from the four winds. O breath and breathe upon these slain that they may live. These bones says the inspired record are the whole house of Israel and if we mistake not the time is not far distant when they shall stand up a living breathing exceeding great army. The Rabbi and the Synagogue of course oppose this movement: No measures in their power are left untried to prevent what is to them so fearful an apostasy. Bribes and threats. promises of release from the observance of the Mosaic ritual. and the most terrible anathemas that can be denounced. are all brought to bear upon the trembling believer in the despised Nazarene. And if these fail then life itself presents no bar to their efforts. better that one should die than that he should profess faith in the crucified Christ. The converted Jew almost alone knows fully what it is to take up his cross and follow Christ. In ~~most~~ many cases it amounts to the sundering of all the the ties which bind us to our fellow men. They are cast off ~~f~~ by friends and relatives. They are scoffed at by those whose opinions. they were accustomed to regard. and marked every where as the object of public infamy and reproach. But trying as it is there have been those who through grace have been enabled to take it up And we rejoice to say the number is gradually and constantly increasing. In some places the civil law throws over them the shield of its protection and in others the advance of the work among the Jews.

themselves before the force of persecution. But this opposition
and as it is is one of the surest signs of progress and
the more violent it rages the stronger are our hopes of success.
The Spirit of Christ and the Spirit of the world whatever be the
peculiar form of its development are ever at variance. Every
that will live Godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution
but this is permanently true while the converts from heathenism
to Christianity. There is no one object which calls for the
prayers of Gods people which is so uniformly neglected as this
The accounts of conversions which have come to us during
the past year are almost universally connected with accounts
of suffering on the part of the convert. We do not realize the
trials and difficulties to which they are exposed. To confess Christ
here and there is entirely a different thing. The same grace
is needed in one case as the other: but the extent of it must be
vastly different. Reared amid the darkness of idolatry - their minds
accustomed to the thoughts and associations of heathenism - they
present a much fairer mark to the shafts of satan than those
converted in Christian lands. As far as the accounts reach us
the most of them have been enabled by grace to walk consistently: but still they present strong claims for the prayers
and sympathies of all who constitute the body of Christ.
whose religion leads them to rejoice with them that do rejoice
and to weep with them that weep - But while the progress
of the cause of missions has been thus gratifying: It has been

weakened by the fall of many of her ablest supporters in the field of conflict. Death has been peculiarly busy among that devoted band. 33. Miss and Assistants. Your committee have noticed in the reports, and this does not probably cover more than one half the reality. They have fallen at the post of duty. They have rested from their labours and their works follow them. They have left the church Militant here and gone to join the church triumphant there. For them to live was Christ and to die gain. Who will fill their places? When death comes and removes the old and worn disciple of Christ we cannot but feel that he has finished his work. He has fought the fight and we rejoice that he is gone to receive his crown. but when he marks as his victim those who are in the prime of life and the midst of usefulness. On whom the hopes of the church are fixed as far as instruments are concerned. there death is mysterious and the loss seems irretrievable It is such in a great degree we are called to mourn. To attempt a sketch of their character would be worse than useless. Still we can scarcely pass the names of Sawyear & Dwight and Dyer and Campbell and Grant. unnoticed. When such as these fall the whole church mourns. and the voice of the prophet seems peculiarly appropriate my father. my father the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof. They fell far from friends but they fell into the everlasting arms.

of Him for whom they lived and for whom they died and the voice which seems to us to come from their graves is go thou and do likewise. be ye followers of me even as I also am of Christ. With this view of the ~~progress~~ success and reverses of the Miss Enterprise during the past year the your committee would close their report. If there be a predominant impression left in our minds it is that the cause is going forward. All the means are in the power of the church and all the instruments necessary to complet its success are in operation. It needs but the Spirit of God to come and breathe into ~~the Church~~ his people the love and self denial of her Divine Master and the work is done. There may be obstacles which will try the faith and patience of the church. There have always been such in the contest between Sin and holiness. Still we trust the day is not distant when the Jubilee of the world shall sound and earths multitudes shall go forth free from the bondage of sin and join in the Song of redemption through the blood of Jesus.

Afm Gosman

Sec. of Inquiry of
Rinalar Theol. Sem.

Auburn Theol. Sem.
Dec 9 1854

Dear Brethren,

Your communication came to hand a few days since. By the request of our Cor. Secretary, who was suddenly called away last week, I will reply briefly to your letter.

The Soc. of Inquiry in this Seminary has just been reorganized. Most of the students are members. Our meetings are held monthly. We have two reports read at each meeting, one on home & the other on foreign missions. You are aware, doubtless

that we have but four students here, only 18. I think there is an excellent missionary spirit ~~pervading~~ among us. 7 or 8 of the 18 are hoping to go to the foreign field.

We shall be happy to hold correspondence with your Society, knowing that such correspondence may tend to our mutual, spiritual benefit. The more of the missionary spirit we get, the better are we prepared to preach the Gospel at home or abroad. We hope to hear from you often. & we close this brief reply, by commending you to the God of missions.

Yours in Christian fellowship

W. B. Dada
Pres. of Soc. of Inquiry

To the Students of Princeton Seminary —

Dr Brethren.

Your Communication of Oct 18th was rec'd by us with great pleasure. It rejoices our hearts that we have the privilege of conferring with those similarly situated and so nearly related by ties of Christian love. With hopes and fears in common we may be mutual helps in the Christian way. To do which we must excite each other by way of remembrance to the cultivation of holiness of heart that we may approach to that ripeness of Christian character which shall best fit us to preach Christ not only from the pulpit but in our daily walk. There is a tendency among Theol Students to assume this as having been done. At least each one assumes it in respect to his own

heart if not in respect to those of
our brethren — Thus while we are —
professedly preparing for our grt work
the adversary of souls will have us
neglect the most important part of
our work of preparation — The liberty
we enjoy at the Seminary is to often
abused to the hurt of our own spiri-
tual growth as well as that of others.
The restraint which the Christian ex-
perience in the world we in a grt de-
gree loose and therefore must by watch
fulness and prayer be a restraint to our-
selves — —

But perhaps you will tell us
that this is not what the age demands
The grt call is for fine sermons — We
attend church not so much to worship
as to hear the performance of the minister
This is too true: the idea of worship
has lost in some degree its due
prominence — The usual exercises

before the sermon are looked upon as merely preparatory to it— And our estimate of the whole hour is fixed by the value we place upon the Sermon— Not that there is too much attention given to the sermon but too little to the Solemn Worship of the Sanctuary.

Our Society is in rather a more flourishing condition than it was last year— Not that there is a greater interest in regard to religion at home or abroad— There is a healthy tone of piety pervading the Seminary. We we need much the prayers of our brethren that the Spirits presence may ever abide with us— that We may have the true spirit of Consecration.

In respect to Missions only three or four have decided in favor of a foreign field— While there

are four who have the guest
under consideration and as yet un-
decided — This report respects
the Senior & Middle classes — If
there are any among our present
junior class looking forward to a
Missionary field am not aware of
it — The majority of our Students are
from the western states and knowing as
they do the vast extent of the home field
feel it their duty to remain —

The call is loud both at home
and from abroad And tis difficult to
decide which is the more urgent. But
while there are those who have never
heard of the glad tidings of Salvation
the true spirit doubtless is, to be willing
to go where the Lord shall send — In
coming to a decision how much we need
wisdom from above and deliver from
the self seekings of our own proud —
hearts — We shall expect soon to hear
from you — Brethren pray for us —

Same Sem. Yours in Christ love
Walnut Hills. O. Blackford Condit.
Dec 10th 1855. Cor Sect.
Soc Inquiry.

The materials for composing that part of the report of this Com. relating to revivals are not so abundant as could be desired. True, the documents of the greater portion of the Church, may be had by a laborious search of the huge file of pamphlets and news-papers of the Reading-Room. Yet in regard to one branch of the Church, that too, one of the most numerous and widely extended in its operations and influence of any in our land, not a single paragraph could be found giving the slightest information. This is the more to be regretted, as the Methodist Connection not only entertain views and follow directly contrary to our own on many points of practical and dogmatic theology; but in fostering and promoting revivals, they pursue an entirely different system of measures. If the R. Room furnished clear, definite and complete information respecting those operations, and their ultimate results, the searcher after truth would be enabled to approve and embrace; or reject and understandingly oppose, as their consequences might beneficial or disasterous. All doubtless are aware, that the present year has not been highly distinguished for revivals. Indeed the very opposite marks it as peculiar.

In looking over the publications of the day, one cannot help indulging a silent grief at the very few notices of revivals, which meet his eye. Week after week elapses, paper after paper arrives, full of every kind of interesting matter on every other subject, but seldom do we meet with a narration of the beginning, progress, and glorious issue of a revival of religion.

But we have no reason to, and we would not indulge a spirit of complaint; for God has been far more gracious and beneficient to us as a nation, as a church, as individuals, than we deserve. In many places a blessed out-

pouring of his Spirit has been realized; enough to rejoice the hearts and strengthen the hands of his people; enough to make many a stubborn and rebellious sinner bow to the mild sceptre of King Immanuel. Tho' the sky has been dar and though the storm of affliction has swept from the wall of Zion many of her most vigilant and faithful watch men; yet the bright star of hope has arisen on many of churches, and occasionally the clear beams of God's affirm ing countenance have broke through the obscuring clou , giving new life and energy to the pious and mourning

But we will not detain you with these gen eral observations, but give you the facts as they exist, so f as they have come under our notice, and let you judg for yourselves as to the nature and extent of revivals of thi ~~xxxx~~ as compared with former years.

And first let us turn our attention to that remarkable work of grace which took place during the latter part of the Summer, in our immediate vicinity. The facts of the case are so generally and well known as to render a minute narration of them wholly unnecessary As is doubtless well remembered, the work commenced at Pine-Neck, under the labors of our truely pious and devoted brother, Malcom. And let it be carefully borne in mind that the first evidence of the unusual presence, and pow of God to revive his chosen people, & to disturb the secure slee of sinners, and bind up the broken hearted, was exhib ited in the increased fervency of prayer, and in unwa vering faith in the promises of God, on the part of the brother above mentioned. Our religion, as in every thing else, men are sympathetic beings; and it is a wise and happy arrangement of Heaven, which enables man to exercise a reclaiming influence over his brother-mortal.

Time will not allow a detailed account of all the

phases of this revival. Mr. Malcom, assisted by some others, became more diligent and untiring in his labors. And soon there was evidently a moving of the Spirit on the face of the waters: and the revival in a short time (broke out) was fairly under way. The next region effected by it was a place called Mapleton. Here the work was done on a truely grand and Millenial scale. Whole families were brought under its holy influences. The writer has heard it stated, that seven adjoining households, with the exception of one or two members experienced the power of converting grace.

From this place the work of conversion moved onwards, spreading over the whole extent of Rev. Mr. Comfort's congregation. And a series of judicious and deeply interesting meeting in his church fostered and strengthened the growing seriousness. Within the bounds of this church the Spirit was poured out more copiously than elsewhere; yet Rocky Hill and Blawnburgh experienced a goodly share of the gracious shower. At both places many are hopefully converted. The former place was made a field of operations by several students of the Sem. The accounts, which they gave, of what they saw and heard, were full of interest.

Nor did our own village remain altogether untouched during this awakening; tho' the revival here stopped far short of the desires and prayers of God's people. A slight impression was made on the college, but circumstances were unfavorable, and it stopped suddenly.

The whole results cannot be certainly known: probably the hopeful conversions reached near one hundred. Besides this the churches in other parts of this State have been more or less revived and their numbers increased.

In the early part of the present year an extensive work of grace took place in Con- an other parts of N. E. Where, or

an what occasion it first appeared has not been ascertained. It is very certain, however, that many towns and churches were blessed with the powerful and converting influences of the Spirit. Nor was this confined to any denomination, or sect. Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists and Episcopalians alike shared in the dispensations of divine love and mercy. Among the places particularly blessed may be mentioned Woodbridge, Danbury, Humiden, Rocky Hill and the old towns. In some of these places great numbers have been overcome by the love of Christ and a sense of their ruined estate by nature; and are now rejoicing in their deliverance from the thraldom of sin, and their adoption into the family of God. Brainard's academy, in which, previous to this time, there were very few professing love to the Saviour, received a refreshing and copious shower of heavenly grace.

The power of God to save has been too strikingly manifested in the city of Hartford to be thus slightly passed over. Under what circumstances it commenced, we have not had the means of knowing. Yet certain it is that a great and glorious work has taken place, extending to all the evangelical denominations. One remarkable circumstance attending it deserves to be mentioned; an unusually large number of promising conversions were from the most openly wicked and abandoned, - from among universalists and deists. The result was that near one-thousand were added to the various churches of the city, and probably many others would be, swelling the number considerably above this estimate.

Omitting farther details & notices of revival operations in the states of Me. Mass. Ver. and N. Hamp. - for the want of time sufficient to do them justice, let us conclude this hasty sketch of N. E. by glancing at the work of grace in N. Haven and Yale, which occurred later than those previously mentioned.

This city seems to have been, not merely in a low state of religion, but sunk low in vice. For the Rev. Mr Knapp being in the place preached with such pointed energy and severe rebuke as to give much offence to the baser sort, and subject him to their bitter maledictions and low ribaldry; and expose his person to imminent danger of serious injury: in so much that the presence and authority of the police were necessary for his protection. Yet even these persons, who thus threatened the life of this faithful minister of Christ, were afterwards led to beg his forgiveness, with tears in their eyes and ineffable gratitude in their heart.

The work broke out in the College at the occasion of the annual fast for the institution. Encouraged and strengthened by the most judicious measures, it rapidly grew, and deepened and widened, till the small streams of divine grace became a broad, and deep and glorious river, enough for thousands. This state of things continued with but little change till the close of the session.

No doubt many have not only been brought to a saving understanding of the truth, but will find it to be their high privilege, as well as their duty, to preach that gospel which afordtime they despised, but which now gladdens their heart and elevates their affections.

This running glance at the fairer side of the picture of the N. E. churches must suffice for the present occasion. Passing to the westward, a prospect pleasing in many respect, is present to our view. Yet it must be confessed, that fewer and less extensive revivals have occurred in this far famed region than in the venerated land of the Pilgrims. To seek for causes perhaps does not properly lie within our province. Still many churches in W. N. York have, during the year been visited with blessing by the

great Head of the Church. At Woodbury, Danville, Somerset and N. Hartford, they have been greatly refreshed and enlarged. In the Rev. Mr. Ogden's church, Hillsborough, and Mr. Hopkins Buffalo the same rich blessing has been vouchsafed to many enquiring souls. Nor has the cloud of mercy and blessing blown over Sauquoit without pouring out a shower on that place and the surrounding country. All this occurred early in the present year. And tho' the work of grace does not seem to have continued with equal energy for the last few months, yet a good and healthy state of piety exists in many places. Thus at De Calb 15. and at Massena 40 or 50. have be added to the churches. At West Troy 20; at Edinburgh; 40; and at Warrensburgh a considerable number have professed hope and faith in the blessed Saviour of perishing and undone sinners.

In Pa. much has been done in some places to promote the good cause, Sixty have been added to the church at Green Castle, 50 at M-Joy, and numbers in other places. We may mention Marion, Grand Bend New Town, and Mr Biddles church Pitts as having the peculiarly rich gifts of the Spirit of all grace.

Something has been done in Va. for the salvation of souls. In August last, a revival commenced in Briery congregation, which spread to the neighbouring regions, particularly among our Methodist treathrn. To this church more than 20 were added. Three cons. in Prince Ed. Co. experienced a good time; which was partly effected by the zealous and judicious efforts of the Students of U. The Sem. Winchester also had an interesting season during the session of the N.S. Synod in that place.

This must conclude our brief summary of revivals in the Atlantic states. And now taking our journey westward, let us mount to the highest pinicle of the Alps and take a general and grand view of the great central basin,— the region, which is one day destined to form the character, and shape the measures of this mighty Rep— If your suppose then, that you have already gained that towering peak, casting your eyes westwardly and indefinitely extended plain— valley presents itself to the view, teaming with active and enterprising thousands. But as their worldly bustle and movements do not come within our province let them pass.

See this immense land spread before us, so rich in all that nature can bestow, let us mark the traces of the goodness and mercy of God towards a fallen race. Few and thin few or difficult to be perceived. New settlements (have been) composed of the most heterogenous and even repulsive materials, have, in many cases, been brought to order and formed regularly organized churches. Not a few new places of public worship have been erected; and old and almost lifeless establishments have seen the windows of heaven opened and the showering down of rich blessings on parched and thirsty portions of the Lord's vineyard; while the fountains of iniquity have been purged by the grace of the gospel.

But to be more particular. Let us begin with Ohio. The University of this state and Marietta College have both been visited with times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Reynoldsville, Georgetown, New-Petersburgh, Kerkersville, and Berlin

have each seen many precious monuments of the faithfulness of the great Head of the Church. In the last mentioned place thirteen professed hope in Christ.

Still, if you choose, occupying your airy giddy position on the highest crag of the Alleg, facing westward and northward, let us take a running glance at Wisconsin and Michigan. Here is the field for the missionary. Nor has he been unemployed or unsuccessful. The work of the Lord has prosperperously gone on in many towns; as Blattville, Mineral Point, Snaky Hollow, (where was a precious revival) and Green-Bay. In this last place there were sixty hopeful conversions. Other places, large sharers in the work of grace, might be enumerated, but it seems unnecessary. In Wisconsin the account is, that five hundred souls, in a few towns, have professed an experimental acquaintance with the saving grace of God. Time will not permit farther specifications.

Tho nothing very remarkable has come under our notice from Ia. or Ila. Yet many congregations have been visited in mercy, strengthened and enlarged. At Lowell seventy; and at Doan 20. have trown in their lots with the people of the Most High. Partial revivals have also taken place at Crawfordsville, Laurenceville, Indianapolis, and in the Episcopal church N Albany. So far as our information goes, they appear to have been fewer and less extensive in these two states than any others of the same extent of teritory, and equal population, the extreme south excepted. And if a reason for this condition of things could properly be sought here, and we were agreed to the search, we have no doubt it

might be found in the extensive prevalence of three grand sections, Mormonism, Romanism, and Campbellism.

In looking beyond the great central drain of this prodigious valley, several movements in the churches during the past year, elicit our attention; with only one of which we will trouble you. It is that which occurred at, and in the immediate neighbourhood of, Marion College. It first made its appearance at Providence under the labors of a missionary. At this town there were twenty-five professed to have passed from nature's darkness into the marvelous light of the gospel. At Marion college it next manifested itself; and here then was mighty moving among the dry bones. Seventy students, (all but three) were persuaded, that they found the pearl of great price. The three still persisted in their folly. In Monroe Co. thirty more professed a hope of pardoned sin. And at York, a place peculiarly distinguished for unblushing and daring wickedness, where a mock sacramental service had been performed, in the street, a few days before the commencement of this glorious work of grace, many of the most abandoned and hardened, were convinced, convicted and converted. To this enumeration for Mr. Waterloo may be added, where we have enlisted under the banners of King Immanuel.

The churches in Ky. generally have not been peculiarly blessed this year with revivals; yet many of them have enjoyed the out pouring of the Spirit, Bethel has had an accession of 35; and of the Lexington churches, 60; Bishop

had had a precious revival, and a "Camp Meeting," or Feast of Tabernacles. Near forty five were added to the church. Greensburgh, Munfordville, Elkton, and Bowling-Green have all been more or less revived and enlarged; the number professing to have passed from death unto life being near two-hundred. To Mayfield church fifteen have been added; to Richmond, fifty; to Carlisle, thirty; to Upper Benson, forty; to Clear Creek thirty. A spirit of deep humility and fervent prayer prevails among the ministers in this region.

We have glanced over the narative of the state of religion within the bounds of the Synod of W. At present no great and sounding religious fermentations; yet it enumerates many churches, to which considerable accessions have been made. Its language shows a good and lively state of religious feeling. Concerning E. Tenn. and its revival operations, nothing worth relating is known.

As to the remaining portions of our country, very few words will be sufficient. In the whole region bordering on the gulf of Mexico, no revivals of any considerable extent have occurred. Indeed if a very limited one in Ga— and another in South Ala— be excepted nothing has come under our notice deserving the name of revival. And for definite and clear statements of these exceptions we are not in possession of the necessary sources of information. All that is certainly known is that in some of the congregations of South Ala— the Spirit of the Lord has been at work, reviving and reclaiming backsliders, and convincing and converting the impenitent.

In concluding this view of revivals in the South-western states, suffer the writer to express his regret, that in relation to the operations of the C. Bres. Church a view from our own, which now extends over the whole western country, and a part of Pa. and numbers near one hundred thousand members, he has not had access to the smallest item of information. And when the rapid and unparalled enlargment of this church, and its wide extended and energetic movements are considered, the total absence of any information respecting it is much to be regretted. The same remark is true in regard to the Methodist connection; and their operations. What these denomenations are doing the Reading Room does not furnish us the means of knowing.

In looking back over the past year, many things cheer us; yet many fill us with serious forebooding. Of revivals, there have been many; but it is a serious and remarkable fact, that perhaps three-fourth of these happened previously to 15th of May. Another lamentable fact is, that but two colleges have been blessed with any thing like a large out pouring of the Spirit. The Pentecostal Showers have come down on the rising generation. Hence the great mass of educating youth are either ruinously indifferent, or decidedly infidel as the subject of religion. Still there is reason to rejoice in the goodness of God to his church during the year now closing; and in humble gratitude we should hurl our ebenezers. And encouraged by the promises of his word and his past faithfulness let us unite, & unite under the banners of the cross to fight the battles of the Lord, in the firm confidence of a complete victory and glorious triumph over all the Spiritual

enemies of Zion.

Lem. Dec. 1st 1841. I. D. M. Sek

Annual Report
Revivals

Annual Report on Revivals

Read March 1st. 1837

Your committee in presenting their annual Report on Revivals, would say, that as a general thing, the cause of religion has not been so flourishing as in times past. The Churches have not been so frequently visited with special manifestations of the Spirit, & many indeed have been left to deplore His almost entire absence.

Ministers have been wanting in that deep-toned spirituality wh. ought to mark the Characters of God's Ambassadors, & with them has declined the peace and piety of Zion's members ——

Yet whilst we deplore this general coldness in spiritual things, it is cheering to turn to the few bright spots that appear in the churches history of the past year; & for the sake of perspicuity & conciseness in further presenting the subjects embraced in our Report we design noticing,

1st. The State of religion in Literary Institutions.

2nd. In the Churches of our own country. &

3rdly. Speak of Revivals elsewhere ——.

The Annual concert of prayer for Colleges was generally observed, & in many places with unusual interest. This is a subject of deep importance, & should be one of delightful interest to every Christian. It is about 12 years since this Concert was instituted, & has been annually attended to. The observance of this consecrated season has been crowned with the most gratifying results. Hundreds that were drinking at the fountain of science, & preparing to spread with more certain triumph the withering influence of poisonous principles, have been drawn to the fountain opened for sin & uncleanness, & made to drink of the river of the water of life.

How many of these have become the ambassadors of the Lord & carried the lamp of life to the benighted & the lost eternity alone will reveal — It is estimated that in the U. S. there are 90 colleges embracing nearly 9000 students. Of these about ⅔ are pious, leaving 5/9 or more than 7000 impenitent — When the wants & woes of the world are recollected & that these 7000 youth & those who shall follow them, will be found in the ranks of God's enemies, or, become the disciples of Jesus & the heralds of salvation, in proportion as Xns bear them on the arms of their faith to Him who is the hearer & answerer of prayer & with whom is the residue of the Sp— the subject comes up to our minds in something of its eternal moment —.—

Early in the year that has just passed some pleasing indications of the Spirits presence were afforded at Marietta College Ohio, & also in some of the neighboring literary institutions. A number connected with that institution were hopefully converted —.— From Jefferson Col. Pa we learn that recently there has been much serious attention to the subject of religion. The result thus far has been that Christians have been much revived, & 6 before impenitent have entertained hopes of pardon through Christ — At Florence not far distant from there they have experienced a delightful Revival in which about 40 were supposed to have been born again. The Rev. Mr. Dearwell formerly of this place, has been laboring in both places with great success —.— At La Fayette Col Easton Pa. we learn that the state of religious feeling has been for some time quite good. At the last Communion season of the Presbyterian Ch. in that place 4 of the students united with the Church on profession of their faith.

Revivals at Sea

Two interesting revivals have occurred at sea during the past year. The one on board the ship wh. carried out the band of missionaries destined to N. India the particulars of wh. we have all seen. Twelve on board that ship gave undoubted evidence of having been born again — A Voice from the Ocean

Capt. J. P. Bowers writes from the west coast of Sumatra where on 27th. May last he was lying, taking in pepper — to a pious ship-master, thus: "Last evening we had a prayer meeting on board my ship. Our congregation consisted of 20 men, all my own seamen. They are from 18 to 50 years of age & when I sailed were all of them in the gall of bitterness & bonds of iniquity. Three of them are now rejoicing in a sin-pardoning God, & others are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. To God be all the glory. Three years ago I was rolling down the streets of Norfolk, & fighting against that dear Savior. O my brother you know this was a brand plucked from the burning ——.——

From abroad we have received intelligence of a good state of religious feeling in Sweden & Denmark. Concerning the former of these an interesting communication forwarded by Rev. Rob. Baird, may be found in N. Y. Obs. of Oct. 22, 1835 — wh. the limits of our Rep. will not admit of being read here.

In the island of Funen, Denmark, a great religious revolution has taken place within a few years past. It began principally through the labors of one Henry Swane a Zealand shoemaker who had been converted to the Christian faith by some missionaries with whom he had met at Copenhagen. After him was one Christian Madsen who labored faithfully [illegible] with success until death

The account then proceeds — the death of Madsen has produced no change in the meetings. Those who are suitably qualified to direct them, are placed at the head of ~~religious~~ worship. The meetings consist of from 100 to 400. They are generally held in farmers barns or sheds. The service is very simple. It begins by singing a hymn; next the speaker delivers a discourse which is generally borrowed from Luther's notes on the Bible, & the worship is closed by reading the word of God & by prayer." It will be remembered that the Funese pastors are rationalists, consequently the christians of Funen meet with considerable persecution from them. The latter do not profess a systematic opposition to the pastors, but so great is their love for the pure doctrines of the gospel that they often go a distance of several leagues to hear an evangelical sermon. The converts of Funen are distinguished from the worldly, by their works as well as by their faith. They are animated with great love for one another; they point out each others faults, & examine with great fidelity the sentiments & conduct. When they cannot agree in an explanation of a passage of the Bible they express freely their views, but always keep the bond of peace. They choose their spiritual guides with much circumspection & manifest toward them an unshaken esteem & affection.

Having thus presented the facts in relation to Revival so far as we were able correctly to ascertain them — it rests with us in view of all, to derive from thence encouragement in the use of the means of God's appointment. It becomes us to humble themselves deeply before Him, & to give an account of the little that has been, & is still doing in the world, to bring the hearts of men under his just dominion, & to wrestle earnestly at a throne of grace for the glory & & extension of the Church "until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness & the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth."

The first revival of which we have any notice this year occurred at Hawick Mass. The following extract of a letter from Rev. J. C. Adams Missionary at that place to the Secy of the Mass. Miss. Soc. will give the particulars — "I commenced my labours here, says Mr Adams, the first day of July 1835 & almost from that time to the present there has been a work of grace going on still & silent for the most of the time but resulting in many hopeful conversions. — Up to the 15th of Nov there had been six admitted to the church five of whom were males — About that time the church held a day of fasting and prayer which was to them a day of unusual interest — One hopeful conversion occurred on that day — On the 8th of Dec we commenced a protracted meeting which notwithstanding the severity of the weather continued 10 days. It was conducted with perfect order and solemnity & blessed with the powerful influences of the Holy Spirit — More than 60 persons were awakened — More than 40 have obtained a hope the largest proportion of whom are males — Twenty family alters have been set up. Some of the converts were remarkable cases of old men long habituated to intemperance. Such — day was never before witnessed by this people — The whole moral aspect of society is changed — Some of the most substantial & influential men will come into the church" —

At Milan Huron county Ohio there has been a gracious out pouring of the Spirit — Late in the evening of the last sabbath of Dec 1835 —

a young man student in the Huron Institute who had been for several years a confirmed drunkard sent for the Rev^d Mr Judson the minister of the place requesting him to call at his room — He was found in extreme anguish of mind — Before morning he became willing to obey the Saviour & receive him by faith — In the course of 10 or 12 days there were about an equal number of conversions. Chiefly connected with the Institute — Mr Hitchcock the principal and the students of the institution were very active in extending their labours into the village — & on the communion Sabbath 36 connected themselves with the church — About Half of the number received baptism — The others had been baptised on the faith of their parents — Among them were persons of almost every age & till recently almost every discription of character — An unusually large number were gathered from the ranks of infidelity & universalism where in keeping with the faith they have formerly been engaged in Sabbath breaking, profanity, gambling, the midnight carouse & such other works as were the legitimate fruits of such faith ==

The Revd Reuben Porter in speaking of an extensive revival of religion which had recently taken place at Oyster Pond L.I. observes — Three weeks previous to the commencement of the work I proposed to a brother in the church the expediency of giving out our next weekly prayer

meeting the reason of his hope — purposing to call upon every member in the Church at subsequent meetings to do likewise should the measure meet the feeling of that body — Accordingly did so & with one accord each in his turn until almost every male member in the church had given in brief the reason of his hope with a trust meekness and fear — At the third meeting of the church of this kind invitation being extended to all those who felt their need of a saviour to manifest it by rising three persons arose & were borne on the arms of faith & laid at the foot of the cross, & at a special prayer meeting two days after one of the 3 expressed a hope of being forgiven & accepted in the divine favour — Thus commenced the present revival — Meetings were speedily held every night by the members of the church — and the work spread in a few days through almost the whole length & breadth of the parish until the cry of the wounded was heard from multitudes of perishing souls — Among the number of hopeful conversions is the Keeper of the great Hotel at the point, a place where hundreds resort in the heat of summer for the pleasantness of the scenery & its retiredness from the hustle of active life — As an evidence of the genuineness of his conversion he has erected a family alter & emptied his bar of every thing that can intoxicate with the fixed purpose hence forward to keep a thorough going temperance house — Almost every Universalist at this place has confessed that his foundation was laid in sand and

asked the prayers of the people of God for his immediate conversion.

The spirit of God was graciously poured out in last March upon the Presbyterian Church at Truro, under the care of Rev. C. Boyer. On the night of the 17th Feby. an unusual spirit of prayer was granted to several members of the church. They felt oppressed with a sense of the lost & sad condition of the impenitent around them & could do little else than cry to God for mercy on behalf of perishing souls. On the 19th of this month three young men heads of families were found to be under pungent conviction ~~& had been under that~~ At a lecture that evening one of them voluntarily arose & requested the prayers of christians ~~that evening~~ in which the other two united. This circumstance encouraged the church. prayer was offered, heard & answered & these men with their wives are now members of the church. From this time the good work continued ~~until the close of April~~ Several prayer meetings were established in several parts of the parish which were a means of doing good. During the continuance of the work three members of the church entertained new hopes & appear to have commenced their life anew. From the 19

of Feby. to the 25th of April about 50 professed to have passed from death unto life — Of those added to the church there were 24 heads of families —

The Fall River Monitor of the 7th ~~in~~ ~~Start~~ May states that every house of public worship ~~the religious meetings in~~ that flourishing village is filled to overflowing — Numbers every week profess to have experienced religion — we have never at any time nor at any place known so general & we had almost said universal attention to religion & religious subjects as is manifested in this place at the present time — Our streets on the sabbath during the hours of service unlike what they sometimes have exhibited & unlike the streets of most thickly settled places present rather the stillness of a country town on sabbath morn —

Some time last February a church consisting of 40 members was organized at Lodi in the State of Michigan — Soon after a series of meetings was commenced in a school house — The house was sufficiently large to seat two hundred people comfortably & when exceedingly crowded three hundred — The 2d day of the meeting was

exceedingly interesting— The church was evidently in a groaning prayer to God for forgiveness of their own sins & for regenerating grace for sinners ready to perish. Some hopeful conversions had taken place previous to this meeting— A good state of feeling was witnessed from time to time in the church— The 3d day of the meeting a number of inquiring souls deeply convicted of sin and sensible of their ruined state anxiously & trembling said Sirs what must we do to be saved— Some young gentlemen alarmingly hardened in sin falling down before their parents besought them to pray for them— The sound of this went abroad like a mighty rushing wind that filled the region— The fourth day the house was full to overflowing— Some who were anxious the day before had hopefully closed in with Christ and found peace— From day to day the number of the anxious and the number of conversions increased until the entire assembly was either deeply anxious or had hopefully submitted to Christ— It was truly Mr Kanouse, the pastor of the church one of the most powerful meetings I ever witnessed, a meeting never to be forgotten by me or this people— About 50 hopefully

submitted to be saved on the terms of the Gospel — The little church so recently formed in this new town embraces in her communion 108 souls —

On the 9 of June a protracted meeting was commenced at Oakland Genesee Co. N.Y. which continued with out interruption for fourteen days — As the fruits of this revival & protracted meeting 48 have been added to the Presbyterian church & 20 have united with the Methodists & Baptists & there were from 10 to 15 others who professed a hope — Among these converts may be seen men of every age & previous character, the aged sinner of 60 & the youth of 10 — the abandoned & the virtuous — the temperate & the intemperate the presumptuous sceptic & the proud moralist — The last Sabbath in August was a time of thrilling interest to this church & especially to those who by a retrospect of only 2 years saw only 2 members 2 males & 5 females — beholding their number increased to 90 they were constrained to exclaim "what hath God wrought" * See page 44 —

At Hancock Mass a village which has for several years been proverbial for immorality & error especially the dark species denominated Universalism the Lord has in the plenitude of his mercy poured out his Spirit & a goodly number

of souls have been translated from the Kingdom darkness into that of the son of God.

The church of God in Williamsburg N.Y. has recently been watered, backsliders have been reclaimed & many who were far off have been brought nigh. Between 50 & 60 have been professedly converted to God —

50 persons have been added to the church in Pawtucket R.I. Others have found peace with God & some are still enquiring —

~~In Ravenna circuit this conference~~ more than 100 persons professed to have experienced regeneration ~~since within the last quarter~~ —

The most remarkable revival of which we have seen any any account this year occurred a short time since in N.Y. in the church of the Rev^d Mr Hatfield, about 200 persons in the opinion of the pastor have been converted — The particulars of this revival are perhaps familiar to all the members of the society — A writer in the Nat^l Telegraph says he can see nothing in this revival which can be cavilled at — least of all derided — Every thing goes on calmly & smoothly — There does not appear to be the least excitement but a solemn deep tone of feeling pervaded every heart —

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Annual Report on Revivals of Religion.

Read April 1st 1835.

On the subject of Revivals in general, we have received extensive information. The numerous accounts published contain much intelligence of a most pleasing character. Much that calls loudly for the gratitude of the Church, for her renewed exertion, and fervent prayer. Many parts of our American Zion, have been roused from the slumber ~~and~~ of coldness and formality, to a sense of duty and energy of action. Christians have been brought to feel the weight of responsibility, that rests upon them as the people of God, and as the instruments which he has chosen for the conversion of others. Evangelical Churches of every denomination, have been signally blest; the spirit has been poured out in copious effusion; and many souls have been brought into the Kingdom of God. If our time would permit, a particular view of the whole field of revivals might not be uninteresting; but as the limits of our time confine us to a partial view, and brief general statistics however accurate, tend to strip the subject of interest we have endeavoured to make such a selection, as may afford pleasure without being tedious; and furnish ground for correct conclusions, as to the propriety of means used, and the wisdom of their general conduct. — — — — In the State of Illinois, the work of revivals has been progressing during the past year. A writer from Jacksonville, under June 20th says — It has been my privilege within a few weeks, to attend, in connexion with various other brethren, five protracted meetings, at which the Lord was pleased to revive his work. These meetings took place at Canton — Springfield — Pisgah — Jacksonville, — and Carrollton. At Canton, the meeting commenced on Thursday, and continued until the following monday night. At first so far as appearances were concerned, the prospects of good were small; but the expectation of the people of God was cut off from all other sources except him, and they realized in their own blessed experience that "many extremity is God's opportunity". As the result of the meeting, eleven or twelve individuals professed to have found peace in believing; five family altars were erected, and so deep an impression left on the public mind, that another similar meeting was resolved on, to take place within a few weeks of the former. — In Springfield, the meeting commenced without any previous appointment or arrangement.

The Lord had prepared the way for a good work, and in his own good time sent in labourers, most unexpectedly to themselves and the people. There had been an increasing interest for two months, and before the special effort began some were inquiring what they must do to be saved. At the close of the meeting eighteen, I believe, were indulging hope, and the number has since been increased. The Methodists, held a meeting subsequently, and I understand they number 25 or 30 converts. = " = The meeting in Pisgah Church, was continued four days. A very pleasant state of feeling existed, and about ten individuals were regarded as having passed from death unto life. Another interesting result was the reunion of that Church with one adjacent, from which in consequence of some difficulty, it had been separated and constituted by act of Presbytery. The news of what the Lord was doing at Springfield reached Jacksonville, and a strong desire was awakened to have a similar meeting here. Accordingly, as soon as that at Pisgah was concluded, the same brethren commenced labouring here in a union meeting between Presbyterian and Congregationalists. The number of hopeful conversions is supposed to be between 15 and 20, and perhaps larger. Some of the subjects were members of the college = " = On thursday of last week a protracted meeting commenced in Carrollton, and when I left there on wednesday of the present week there were thirteen among the hopeful converts, and about the same number who were enquiring with greater or less solicitude "what they must do to be saved"? = = A meeting of four days continuance including the 2nd. Sabbath in June, has been held at Bethel. As to result, about 15. hope they have passed from death unto life; several individuals are still anxious, and one or two hope they have found the Saviour, whose cases were not known at the meeting. While in Springfield I understood that there was an interesting work in progress at Ottowa, near the rapids of Illinois; and report says - that there has been a revival at Chicago where about 60 conversions have occurred = " = In the valley of Virginia there has also been an extensive Revival. Union Church in Augusta County, has been refreshed, revived, enlarged, and strengthened, by the powerful operations of the Spirit of God on the hearts of those who met with this church in attendance on the ordinances of the Gospel. A protracted meeting was commenced there on the 4th of July conducted by the Pastor, and the rev. Mr Jones, whose labours have been richly blessed in many of the surrounding congregations. The meeting was continued with religious exercises daily for thirteen days, the essential truths of the Gospel which exalt God, reveal his

holiness, justice, and mercy, and humble the sinner, were preached with great plainness, and were accompanied by "the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven." The Lord was present with his people during this solemn and interesting season, and added to their numbers daily. The results were blessed indeed. Between 90 and 100 were added to the Church on profession of faith in Christ: and a number of others were anxious. This was not all; when the opportunity for subscription was given, 100 persons came forward their names as signatures to the temperance pledge. = = Since the commencement of this revival in the valley, we understand that from 5000 to 12 00 persons, have been added to the Churches in the two counties of Augusta and Rockbridge. Of this number, we are told that there are from 30 to 50 young men, who have the Ministry in view. The work has been one of great power, - in many respects without a parallel in the history of the Church in Va. In the Falling Spring congregation, (Rockbridge County,) under the care of the rev Mr Ewing, a protracted meeting was recently held, continuing eleven days, and conducted by the Pastor and another Clergyman. We have never witnessed, (says the writer,) such a prevailing spirit of prayer among christians, and such deep anxiety among sinners, inquiring "what shall we do to be saved". The Lord has answered prayer, and revealed his arm of mercy, and brought many stout hearted sinners to submit to the terms of the Gospel. This meeting has already resulted in the accession of forty one to the Presbyterian Church in this place. Next Sabbath, we have another communion, when we expect to see others coming out from the ranks of the enemy, and joining themselves to the Lord in an everlasting covenant. The fruits of this revival embrace almost all classes from the aged veteran in sin, to the child of a few years. Backsliders have been reclaimed, drunkards reformed, and a large number of our youthful population have entered the vineyard of the Lord, to sustain the burden and heat of the day. = = A number of Churches in the state of Ohio, have enjoyed refreshing seasons of revival during the year. A Minister at Milan, near the close of August - writes, - I have recently attended two protracted meetings, the results of which are highly gratifying. The first was in Clarksfield, in this county. The Church is small, embracing, I believe only eighteen members. They with their Pastor, were however in an interesting state of preparation for the meeting. A spirit of prayer was extensively felt among the members, and a good degree of harmony, and a disposition cordially to cooperate, was apparent in other denominations. The meeting com-

-menced on the 4th of July, and continued six days. On the third day for the first time, those anxious to secure their salvation were invited to occupy separate seats. Eighteen presented themselves, and from this time the seriousness increased rapidly to the close of the meeting, when about forty were found to indulge the hope that during the meeting, they had been reconciled to God through the blood of his Son. To understand the power of divine grace displayed, you should know the circumstances. It was harvest time, business was crowding the farmers, it is entirely an agricultural neighbourhood. the settlement is a sparse one, it was in fact a neighbourhood meeting. Among the converts were many of the most interesting young men in the place. = The other meeting commenced on the tenth of August, and continued six days, at Eden, in Seneca County. Brother C, and myself preached alternately. After the meeting closed, we conversed with 36 persons who gave evidence of repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. Some others had left before, who were hopefully the subjects of renewing grace. The Church at Melmore last Spring contained about 25 members, scattered over three townships. Last Spring a protracted meeting was conducted chiefly by brother C— in one of these townships which resulted in about 40 conversions. The meeting in Eden was in another part of the same Church, with which since the 1st meeting nearly 60, have united, and the number who stand ready to join, will swell the number to about 100. On the last day but one, of the meeting, 30 by profession united themselves with the Church as we were about to sit down to the table of the Lord = " = At Vermillion — Huron County Ohio, a protracted meeting was commenced on the 13. April and continued eight days. It was a solemn and deeply interesting season. The hearts of christians were greatly revived and quickened, and many souls as we trust, have been gathered into the fold of Christ. About 50, indulge the hope that they have found an interest in the Saviour during the Meeting, some of whom belong to the adjoining towns = " = The Pastor of the Church in Wakeman, Huron County Ohio — says — Things were in a somewhat encouraging state when the protracted meeting was held at Vermillion, which I attended with a number of my people, several of whom were converted there. After our return there seemed some increase of religious interest. Christians began to have longing desires for the conversion

of souls and the question arose at one of our seasons of prayer, shall we invite a protracted meeting? After an interesting season of devotion in the Presbytery, in which the subject of protracted meetings had a special remembrance, it was decided to appoint one at Rock. and to trust the Lord for the event. We accordingly commenced our meeting on the 2nd Sunday in April. We had no foreign aid but we found reason to believe that the Lord was with us, and the Church seemed in a good degree to be strengthened for his holy service. The week was like a Sabbath. As the results of the meeting we have reason to believe that something like 20 have been converted to God, besides several others awakened, whom we hope will get see clearly. This may sound but small to those who number hundreds, but it will be remembered that our ordinary congregations do not probably exceed 100, and our Church is but about 30. We feel as if the Lord had done great things for us where of we are glad. = " = Presbyterian Church of Cleaveland Ohio. There are few Churches in the West that occupy stations of so much importance to the interests of religion as the one above named. Standing at the northern gate of the valley, through which the people of other lands and other tongues are entering daily by scores and fifties; and where too eastern Emigration rolls along its ever growing tide, how important is it, how important is it, that this Church should stand firm as a rock to break the waves of infidelity that lift up themselves to go over our land. The last few weeks, have been a season of more than ordinary interest to this young but flourishing branch of our Zion. Their new house of worship has been completed, and was dedicated on the 26. Feb. On the same evening the exercises of a protracted meeting were commenced, which was characterized by fixedness of attention and deep solemnity. The preaching was emphatically doctrinal. Religion was presented to the people as a practical concern, and its doctrines as instructions to teach men what they must do to be saved, and where lies their strength to do the will of God, as subjects of his moral government. The results of this effort are such as were most devoutly to be wished. The number of open opposers to religion is much diminished, backsliders have been reclaimed, and a goodly number have hopefully passed from death unto life. Family altars have been erected, and of the Presbyterian Church in Cleaveland it may now be said - Zion has arisen, her light being

come, and the glory of the Lord shines upon her ==" == A Clergyman in the Western Reserve Ohio - in treating of the character of the revivals in that state, which appear in general to have corresponded with all Presbyterian revivals in the West, says - The revivals during the year, seem to have been, so to speak, as free from fanaticism, and more of an intellectual character than any that I have ever before known. There has been less effort on the part of those who have laboured in them to excite the passions, than I have ever known in a revival at any other time or place; and I never knew revivals to be conducted in so still and orderly a manner. By this I do not mean that there has been but little feeling. There has been much and deep feeling on the part of both christians and the impenitent, but it has been almost uniformly the case, that when an individual had deep feeling, he could tell you understandingly why he felt. Sinners when awakened have had remarkably clear views of their condition as sinners; and when told what they ought to do - viz. to repent, reform, and cast themselves on God's mercy in Christ Jesus, they seem to have been amazingly quick to obey. And they have generally thus far, given good evidence that their promises were made understandingly and with heart felt sincerity. ==" == Near the close of the last summer an interesting account was published, of a work of grace in the Georgia Penitentiary. Christians, says the writer, will recollect the efforts made by Messrs - Butler and Worcester for the spiritual benefit of the prisoners, while they were themselves inmates of the prison. After the departure of the Missionaries, the sunday School classes encountered great opposition and ridicule, and were finally relinquished. Wicked men soon began to abound, and the Sabbath was desecrated. Early in the present year, the services of several pious and well qualified gentleman of the town were secured, and a regular Sunday School was established in the Institution. And never having been supplied by law with a chaplain, the superintendent of the Prison engaged a Presbyterian and Methodist Clergyman of the place, to preach to the prisoners alternately at sunrise on Sabbath morning. Preaching was evidently accompanied by the influences of the holy Spirit, and the worship on Sabbath ~~evening~~ was sometimes a scene of as deep humiliation and tenderness as I have ever witnessed. An invitation was given for those who felt determined by the grace of God, to flee from the wrath to come

– to come forward and receive the prayers of the Ministers and Christians present. 30, or 40 advanced with deep feeling, and the result was, that in a few days many were brought to embrace a bleeding Saviour in the pardon of their sins. After mature and prayerful deliberation it was deemed important that the converts should enjoy the ordinances of the Church of Christ. Accordingly a door was opened for the reception of Members, when 25 came forward who gave satisfactory evidence of a change of heart, and were formally admitted as members of Christ's visible Church, and received the sacrament. The work did not stop here; the faithful ministers continued their labours of love which have been abundantly blessed. Fourteen others have united themselves with the Church, making in all 39; besides several more who we trust have undergone a change of heart, and who have not as yet join-ed. More than 20 others, have come forward and publicly declared their intention to seek the kingdom of God, – thus leaving less than 20 out of the 85, now in prison, – unconcerned". There are perhaps few instances, in which the power of divine grace has been more strik-ingly displayed. A class of men, accustomed to set at defiance all law both human and divine, the most reckless and abandoned in the ranks of society, and apparently the most hopeless as regards reform, have been raised from their degraded state, to be the friends of morality and the votaries of religion. Bands of convicts have become the bands of Union, and the receptacle of vice and infamy; the abode of righteousness and peace. What encouragement for faith-ful ministers, even under prospects the most discouraging — One of the most pleasing considerations, connected with the revivals of the past year, is the number of literary institutions, that have enjoyed the gracious visitations of the spirit. In the early part of it, Brown University of Rhodeisland was the scene of an extensive work of grace. A Junior of that Institution writes, – you wish to know, what instrumentality has been blessed, in producing those blessed results we have witnessed. Christians returned at the be-ginning of the present term, with an uncommon degree of prayer-fulness. At the commencement of the year, they had almost with one accord, reviewed their lives for the year past; and in view of their unfaithfulness, resolved in the strength of God to consecrate the comming year to him; and to labour more faithfully, and pray more earnestly for the conversion of souls. An increased –

an increasing spirit of prayer, was manifested, and our meetings began to be more frequently and more fully attended. A few of the impenitent began to be serious, and one or two conversions occurred. Christians were humbled and melted down at the foot of the cross; a deep seriousness and awful solemnity pervaded the whole College. Meetings were frequent and full, and new conversions occurred daily. It was felt by all that God was in the midst of us, and some from whom was expected the most opposition, became the first trophies of the power of God. So still yet so powerful was the work, that even the most skeptical and infidel were compelled to acknowledge, "this is indeed the power of God". No efforts were made to excite the passions, but sober appeals were addressed to the understanding and the heart. So weak, apparently, and so diminutive, was the machinery seen; yet so powerful so mighty its results, that all felt it was moved by an invisible hand, with the strength of an almighty arm. The whole number of students in College this term is 130: of whom 60, at its commencement were irreligious: 30 of these have been converted: so that out of 130 students — 100 are hopefully pious: of the remaining 30, some are serious.

A revival has also occurred during the past year in the Wake Forest Institute N. Carolina: The circumstances of its commencement are briefly these: Some of the students; the week previous had been permitted to attend a meeting which was held about 12 miles from this place. Some of them were pious. The result was, that two of them were converted, and returned about the 20th. Aug; the time at which it commenced. As soon as they arrived they began to exhort their companions, and to tell them what a savour they had found. Their affectionate and earnest intreaties to their companions to embrace the Saviour, caused the stoutest hearts to melt. The flame caught and spread rapidly. On the afternoon of thursday a proposal was made to hold a prayer meeting in the evening, as it appeared that an eventful period was at hand. All the exercises of the School were suspended, and we gave ourselves up to prayer that the Lord would bless our contemplated meeting in the evening. At this meeting which was the first by appointment, the Holy Spirit was poured out upon us in copious effusion. The next day was devoted to prayer and singing, and the work seemed to progress and become more and more interesting. This state of things continued until tuesday morning following, when the exercises again commenced. It was then ascertained that there were 30 cases of hopeful conversion

Your Committee in presenting their annual report on Domestic Missions would remark in general that we have much cause to thank God and take courage. Perhaps no one previous year can testify to greater exertions in this benevolent cause & greater good resulting from the same amount of labour. Pecuniary pressure occasioned by the commercial embarrassment of our country has in most cases been felt but slightly & in some not ~~felt~~ in the least. And this is the opinion of your Committee this seeming evil has been more than compensated by the increased activity of Christians and a greater feeling of dependence upon the God of Missions. Those societies which have been most straitened have had cause to render thanks to their Almighty helper that out of six troubles he has delivered them, yea in seven they have been upheld. He who multiplied the widows oil & made even the birds of Heaven purveyors for his people has led them by ways they knew not, safely on through all difficulties & their wants have been rather anticipated than realized - God has taken the gifts of the poor and brought forward friends who were before comparatively unappreciated & unknown. Instead of a few fountains gushing forth with copious streams, he has given us the small rain & the refreshing dew, compensating for the minuteness of the drops by their number & extent.

Your Committee are aware that it is difficult to give a concise & at the same time intelligible view of what has been done by the several denominations of evangelical christians for the support of the gospel among the destitute of their own country but have

adopted that plan which seems to them on the whole least objectionable and shall give only a few leading facts from each of the societies separately. The facts reported by the several societies are so different that owing to the imperfect character of reports from some societies our information must in some instances be limited as well as general —

The Board of Missions of the General Assembly have enabled or aided during the year 274 Missionaries & Agents; ~~& the number of congregations & missionary districts which have~~ These have laboured in 22 of our States & territories, & in Texas; where during portions of the year the Board have had 4 missionaries. (The amount of labour performed has been equal to ~~at least 200~~ that of 200 pastors for 1 year) & the number of Congregations & missionary districts which have received aid about 600. 50 new churches have been organized & not less than 100 houses for worship have been erected. The whole number of Sabbath Schools reported is about 500 giving instruction to 20,000 scholars. About 350 Bible classes have been reported including nearly 5,000 learners. During the year God has been pleased to pour out his Spirit on a number of congregations. Several have reported powerful revivals of religion. About 1,360 have been added to the churches on examination. But the good done by domestic missions is not exhausted upon those churches that immediately receive aid. Those that must otherwise remain destitute of the Preaching of the word are enabled in a short time to contribute much for the support of the gospel among others that are destitute. (In the benevolent operations of the day your missionaries have taken a very deep & lively interest. We have reported 100 Bible Societies - 100 tract societies - 40 Education Societies & 120 missionary societies). For foreign missions alone

we have collections reported from 59 Congregations amounting to 4.447 dollars — This Board as we all rejoice to know has not suffered from pecuniary embarrassment & were never before in a situation to accomplish so much for the cause of Xt in our land as at the present moment & what is more than all there has been during the year a decided improvement in the character of the missionaries; & in the men who have been appointed a strong accession to the cause of Bible truth & order. More than ordinary attention has been paid to pastoral family visitation & catechetical instruction Such facts give promise of more lasting good; for the future prosperity of the cause must depend more upon the kind than the amount of preaching & labour & the ~~good~~ amount of good accomplished, depends materially upon the whole course by which these results are produced —

2. The Protestant Episcopal Xurx have employed during the year 58 missionaries in the Domestic department & have stations in 19 states & Territories some of which are at present vacant. Additions to the Xurx at 35 stations 287 Number of sabbath school scholars at 20 stations 667 This Society are making landable efforts to extend the gospel to the aboriginees of this Country. The following may be interesting to your Society. A Band of Senecas & Shawnees have been discovered living in neat hewn log cabins & exhibiting many proofs of advancement in civilization who have the Liturgy & a portion of the N. T. in their native tongue & bear the name of Episcopalians. Christ the Saviour was preached to them about 70 years ago by missionaries from England. Until recently they have regularly assembled for religious worship in which one of

their Chiefs officiates as lay reader & there are 50 who call themselves members of the Episcopal Xurx.

3. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Xurx employs 132 missionaries in the Domestic field. Besides 35 missionaries among the aboriginees of our Country, 30 of their missionaries labour either chiefly or exclusively for the Black population ~~of our~~ 19 of these are within the bounds of the South Carolina Conference. whose Xurxes include 4,805 members, ~~38 of whom~~ Only 38 of whom are white There is also a Society formed by this denomination in N. Y. to sustain 1 missionary or more to supply the large population of French & Germans in that city destitute of the pure word of God

4 The American Baptist home Missionary Society have employed 176 missionaries labouring in 17 states Territories & Provinces & have supplied 237 Xurxes & congregat The number is 13 less than during the past year this has been owing to pecuniary embarrassment But in another point of view the comparison is said to be more pleasing The aggregate amount of labour is equal to that of 81 missionarie for one year Number of Sabbath School scholars 5000 Bible Classes also quite common Number received to the fellowship of the Xurx 1431 A number of the Xurxes much greater than in the previous year have enjoyed seasons of Special refreshing Besides the parent Society its auxiliaries have employed 201 missionaries which adde to 88 appointed by religious bodies not auxiliary make 405 in the denomination of whom we have definite informati

The true number is much greater but how much we cannot ascertain & as the reports from most of those from which we have heard are very imperfect any further report of them would be entirely unsatisfactory & we shall omit it. There are also Baptist Home missionary societies in Nova Scotia & New Brunswick but have as yet been able to do little more than employ pastors & Xtians for a few weeks or a few months in travelling amongst the destitute & they are very anxious to obtain a few permanent missionaries Cape Breton is extremely destitute of the preaching of the Gospel & it is found very difficult to obtain men to spend only a few months on the Island. The Isles of the sea are thus stretching out their hands for the law of God & there are none to carry it to them Yet we have encouragement from the fact that one half of the 60 Xtians in Nova Scotia were raised up by missionary labours

The American home missionary Society has employed during the year 684 missionaries who have preached in in 27 States & Territories, & in Canada districts & in Canada 640 Congregations & missionary districts & the whole amount of their labor has been equal to that of 438 for one year.

The number employed was 102 less than in the previous year exclusive of the 24 who were sustained that year in France for while the appeals for help from the Evangelical Societe of France & Geneva have been earnest this society has not been able to afford the necessary relief This retrenchment has been in part owing to the apprehension of still greater evils & the derangement in the Currency of the Country wh. rendered it impracticable for the Society to avail itself of collections made at distant points while the amount

actually contributed has been $820,86 more than the collections of the year preceding. But while the number of Missionaries has been less the Spirit of God has come from the four winds to inspire life & immortality to the valley of death over which they have prophesied. So many revivals & those of so interesting a kind have seldom been reported. 84 Churches have enjoyed the special presence of the Spirit of God 3.376 have been added to the Church on profession of their faith. Number receiving Sabbath school instruction about 50,000 & in the Bible classes about 17,000

From this hasty glance at some of the leading domestic missionary Societies we find as many as 1588 ministers of the gospel supported either in whole or in part by these societies and maintaining the services of the sanctuary in between 2,000 & 3,000 Churches which must otherwise remain destitute of the preaching of the word. Nearly 100,000 have been reported as receiving instruction in Bible classes & Sabbath schools & this is of the great amount of good which will result from their labours we can have no adequate ideas — From the reports of only a part of the Societies we find nearly 77,168 children collected in Sabbath schools; 22,000 of different ages receiving instruction in Bible classes and 6,454 received into the fellowship of the Church. But the secret influences that may have insinuated themselves into the hearts of the people, the perfecting of the Church in knowledge & the deepening of her piety can only be revealed in the last day

In reporting on revivals your committee are enabled to say that during the past year Xur Xes generally have been more than usually prospered. We have to record in some instances special & powerful outpourings of the Holy Spirit and what is more encouraging still, christians of every name seem more than ordinarily to feel that they have responsible duties to perform; and the earnest enqury "What shall I do to be saved", has been heard not in one place but in many. Early in the summer of 1837 we had pleasing indications that the worse than Egyptian darkness with which Zion had been visited for her sins was about to be dispelled & a new light to shine upon her & during the past year the good work has been silently but surely progressing. —— Reports from the different denominat of evangelical christians have not in all cases been equally accessible but so far as we can learn all have been more or less blessed, and it shall be our object to acquaint your society with all the cases of hopeful conversion that hav come to our knowledge wherever occurring & how few soeve in one place though many instances must necessarily escape us. The means employed will not be considered entirely beyond our province & will be given so far as known & our limits will permit. — We shall first speak of ou own country in order beginning at the North and afterwards of other countries so far as we have been able to collect fac closing with accounts of revivals in Literary institutions In commencing with our own country we remark in

general that during no previous year for a length of time past have appearances equally encouraging been so numerous & so pervaded all parts —

Maine At Portland there has been much to encourage the Xn in the increased attention to religion throughout all its Churches. The Saviour has been blessing them with his presence and bringing lost souls to himself. (The number of conversions we have not seen stated.) In April we had the following account from four different places. 1st Perry on the eastern frontier Fan meetings are yet solemn & there are yet anxious enquirers & have been for 5 months past. we hope 15 or 18 have passed from death unto life. 2d Boothbay There has been a pleasing work of grace here during the past winter. As the result 16 have been propounded to become members of this Church and more are expected 3d Saco There has been a pleasing work of grace here for several months. 4th Bluehill An unusual interest in religion has existed in this town for some time past. The number of hopeful conversions is not less than 150 & the attention is great in the neighbouring towns The Episcopal missionary at Bangor says greater seriousness is apparent, & the services of the Sanctuary awaken deeper interest A good proportion of the missionaries of the Maine Missionary Society have been laboring in the midst of revivals more or less extended & the number of hopeful Converts was judged to be between 200 & 300 At Washington the missionary who found the church ~~then~~ a little feeble band containing only 4 male & a few female members Continued a series of religious exercises from monday till saturday which resulted in much good About 20 were thought to give evidence of a

change of heart. At Bingham 27 have been received into the Xurx during the year These have been received in a gradual way not one communion season passing without receiving some. The most of them are subjects of the recent very pleasing & powerful revival ~~there~~ At Monson there has been some special religious interest — At the date of our information from 15 to 20 had indulged hopes & every day added interest & solemnity to the work —
Number of reported conversions for this state about 450

New Hampshire The revivals in this state have been many & unusually interesting & a remarkable feature of many of them is that they have occurred under the stated preaching of the word. ~~without the use of any extraordinary means of grace~~ Neither protracted meetings nor any other unusual meetings preceded them. Protracted meetings were held when called for by growing religious interest. The general association of N.H at their last meeting report 1,625 additions to the Xurx & mention 43 Xurxes as having enjoyed to the greatest extent the reviving influences of the Holy Spirit. More than 400 persons have been added to the Baptist Churches in this state on profession. There has also been revivals among the Methodist in Chester & other places & at 15 of the Xurxes under the care of the A. H. Missionary Society. But We have not access to facts from this state by which to descend to particulars — (The missionary at Sandwich writes that they have been favoured with a ~~result~~ revival of religion as the result under God of a union protracted meeting Perhaps 40 or 50 have obtained a hope)
Whole number of reported additions to the Xurx over 2,000

Vermont Revivals have not been general in this state & perhaps there have been none that would be numbered by modern revivalists among the powerful outpourings of the Holy Spirit) yet there have been some of a most interesting character & for the most part the result of the blessing of God on the stated labors of settled Pastors in connexion with the efforts & prayers of members of Churches We are able to speak of Townshend where 42 have been added to the Congregational Church — of Enfield — of Stockbridge of Pittsfield — Also of Rochester, Rutland & Brattleboro The last 3 places deserve more particular notice Dec 8th the pastor of the Church at Rochester writes, "Early in the fall there were special indications of the Spirit among the people. We have reason to believe that about 150 have already devoted themselves to the service of the redeemer. Yesterday 36 of all ages from the child of ten to the veteran of 70 years sat down with us for the first time to commemorate the sufferings & death of the Son of God There has been nothing like excitement. As to means, we have had what may be termed 2 protracted meetings, one in the methodist chapel & one in my own — 15 family altars have been erected. At Rutland the revival has not been confined to the town but has extended to many churches throughout the county In E. Rutland it commenced visibly in January & continued with great power for about two months But previous to the manifest presence of the Holy Spirit the Church had prayed much for such a blessing. 71 were admitted to the Church of the Rev W. Mitchell Neighbouring Churches of the same and of different denominations have shared largely in the fruits of the Spirit No protracted meeting was held except the successive evening meetings for prayer & exhortation which the state of feeling required. In April it was stated that there was an interesting revival of religion in West Rutland that had been in progress

for several months. At Brattleboro the revival commenced about the 10th of Feb. From this time to the 1st of June there were some hopeful conversions every week or nearly so. The whole number who have given encouraging evidence of hopeful conversion is about 60 About 20 of the converts are between the ages of 9 & 14 - Of these none had been received into the Xurx at the date of our information but were formed into a class and meet the Pastor regularly once a week or fortnight. Preaching by the Pastor & prayer by the Xurx have been the only means & measures adopted. The number of converts is but a part of the blessing to the Xurx at Brattleboro - their notions respecting the manner in which revivals should be promoted have been corrected & their confidence in the ordinary means of grace renewed. Number of reported conversions for this state 323

Massachusetts At Boston seldom have so many been led to enquire for the way of salvation under the ordinary means of grace as during the past year All evangelical denominations have shared in the blessing At the Suffolk conference May 2d conversions were reported in 12 Xurxes in Boston. Number of converts in all about 320 - At Roxbury in 2 Xurxes. 8 at one At Charlestown in 2 Xurxes To the 1st Xurx in this city 7 added & ~~at this~~ conversions from week to week. At the other Xurx reported 30 indulging a hope. ~~At Cambridge~~ At Chelsea 6 added to the Xurx & at Waltham a pleasing state of religion since the 1st of Feb. & 8 or 10 from the sabbath school indulging a hope At Munson an extensive work of grace has been enjoyed mostly in connexion with sabbath schools. The revival commenced about the beginning of the present year The number of reported conversions 110 from

the age of 6 to 13 - most of them from 12 to 24 [illegible]. There were 15 or 20 hopeful conversions in the school before there were any who manifested anxiety for their salvation in any other portion of the congregation. The academy in that place has largely shared in the blessing. At Williamsburgh there has been an interesting & very powerful revival & 80 added to the Xn ch - Also at Royalston where 16 or 18 have been added to the Xn ch & at Groton where 35 joined the Xn ch on the 1st of May & more were expected on the ensuing communion. At Acton there have been 25 or 30 cases of conversion. At Methuen there has been a most interesting revival, 150 hopeful conversions mostly among the young & in Sabbath Schools. At Andover 30 persons from the congregation worshipping in the Seminary chapel have professed religion - also the South Xn ch in Andover has enjoyed a revival, in which there have been numerous conversions. 30 have been received into the 2d Xn ch Taunton & about 150 into the Xn ch in Nantucket. At Yarmouth 30 cases of hope during the past year also 15 or 20 at Eastham. At East Meadway a more interesting revival has been enjoyed than was ever known before in that place. And the town of South Hadley has not witnessed such a season in many years as it enjoyed last winter. Revivals have been enjoyed at over 20 other places in this State but we can give no particulars further than to mention their names & shall omit them.

Number of reported conversions for this state about 10,40

Connecticut Marked revivals of religion have existed in 60 or 70 churches in this State. In the Counties of Hartford & Litchfield the operations of the Holy Spirit have been especially manifest. We cannot give many particulars but can say that in general they have commenced & progressed under Pastoral supervision without any aid from evangelists or protracted meetings some have been very extensive & powerful. The revival at Hartford commenced in the Baptist church & extended more or less into all the congregations. At Southington, Feb. almost the whole population were enquiring what they shall do to be saved & great number rejoicing in the Saviour. Among the latter it was said there were 100 children of the Sabbath School

New York From many parts of this state reports are unusually interesting In many instances revivals have occurred without any special efforts; in others special efforts have been employed & signally owned of God; proving that the efficacy is of God & not of man. Perhaps the places we may select deserve no prominence only as the accounts of them have more particularly come under our notice. From Rochester we had intelligence Feb 5th of a very interesting state of things in some of the churches, Over 100 conversions in the Brick church and the work spreading. At Constantia Village & the region round about there has been a most powerful & extensive awakening among the people of God & the impenitent. A missionary of the Dutch Reformed church writes Jan 30th of a very interesting state of things in the church in Manyunk and at Roxbro, At the former place 30 were admitted to the communion of the church. At Plattsburgh 40 were added to the church in Feb. At Fulton the church which had been by no means harmonious amongst themselves

became reconciled, in the early part of last winter, Xians repented of their backslidings and the burden of almost every address to the throne of grace was in the language of the prophet, "Oh Lord revive thy work". In Jan. meetings were held on the afternoons & evenings of eight successive days by which time 60 or more professed to have submitted their all into the hands of God & since that time there have been a number of interesting cases of hopeful conversion. Most of the subjects of this revival were youth. Among them were from 30 to 35 young ladies belonging to the female seminary. The Baptists & Methodists shared in the good work. At Palmyra there has been a most powerful and thorough work of grace. A protracted meeting was commenced on the 18th of Jan. But for months previous Xians had been revived & there were some instances of hopeful conversion. From the Xild of 7 years to the man of gray hairs the cry was heard "What must I do to be saved" The number of hopeful conversions it is believed will not fall much short of 200. 101 were added to the Xur X at one time. 53 heads of families & 46 young men & women in the very bloom of life. Of the heads of families there were 11 instances in whiX both the husband & wife together entered the service of Xt. At Seneca Castle a revival commenced Jan. 22d in the hopeful conversion of 4 impenitent youth 19 have since been admitted to the Xur X. At Utica 85 joined the Baptist Xurxes April 18th & 26 the methodist Xur X. 140 were added to two Presbyterian Xurxes & to the Welsh Congregational Xur X 100; in all 351 In East Linclean it is hoped that 30 or more were made the subjects of regenerating grace At Hamilton 29 have been added to the 2d Congregational Xur X. To the Xur X in Clinton 57 At Paris Hill 21 At Smyrna 11 At marshall it was thought some 20 or 30 were made the hopeful subjects of renewing grace. At Sagharbour Long Island there has been a most interesting & powerful revival

in the Presbyterian Xurx the result under God of the ordinary preaching of the word attended with the prayers & fastings of Xians There was no protracted meeting & no laborers called from abroad to produce a revival) ~~[illegible] encourage the hope that they have [illegible] Xt~~)

A number of missionaries in this state also report revivals. At Centreville 23 have united with the Xurx. At Napoli 10 added to the Xurx. one or two others hoping and a great number under deep conviction. No special efforts beyond the stated preaching of the word on Sabbath. At Evans a striking feature of the revival — the converts are principally young men — Not more than 6 or 8 exceptions out of perhaps 50 cases. At Litchfield a protracted meeting was held for 17 days — the Baptists and Methodists uniting. There is reason to believe that more than 100 souls among the different denominations have come over to the Lord's side. At Elicotteville 15 or 20 give good evidence of a change of heart. At Bolton there has been a work of grace far surpassing any thing before witnessed in that place. The Presbyterians, Baptists & Methodists have each been more or less blessed. The number of hopeful conversions is thought to exceed 100 (At Green Port L.I. there has been a most interesting work of grace No extraordinary efforts used. The number of hopefully converted is thought to be between 100 & 200 About 50 family altars have been newly erected in this village) In Oct. a year ago a meeting of 14 days was held among the Indians of Cataraugus & numbers manifested anxiety for their soul's salvation Nearly every chief were present & had previously made the request that they should "use up the whole gospel among them" Eight have been added to the Xurx

New York City The editor of the Observer says "Feb 10th — there is a deeper & more extensive religious influence in New York probably than has been felt there since the revival of 1831. The reformed Dutch Xurches & the 1st Presbytery are interested in the work. Brooklyn shares in the awakening more or less" But as we have so little definite we mention no particulars.) At Schenectady there has been a most extensive & powerful revival — the number of hopeful conversions in the City besides those in College were between 200 & 300

Whole number of reported Conversions in this state about 2,000

Pennsylvania The third Presbyterian Xurx in Philadelphia has been peculiarly blessed. 56 were added on the last Sabbath in March making 106 who had then connected themselves with that Xurx within a year. One of the most remarkable things attending this revival was the fact that there was nothing remarkable about it. The 2d Colored Presbyterian Xurx received 11 into their communion on the last of march. 12 were added to the 13th Presbyterian Xurx in Lan. In the South St. Xurx a protracted meeting has been blessed as is believed to the salvation of more than 30 souls Also in the west Presb. Xurx a protracted service was held every evening during the 1st week in Jan. & there were upwards of 30 Conversions At Fairmount 85 have been received into the Xurx & the whole number of convert thought to be 100. The Eastern Penitentiary has shared in this good work. There have also been revivals At Carlondale — number of converts about 55 or 60 — At Elizabeth-town — 15 taken into the membership of the Xurx on the 18th of March At Jeffersonville — 12 added to the 2d Pres Xurx. 20 to two Baptist Xurxes & the methodists & Episcopalians very much revived

At Uniontown — 45 added to the Xur X of Cumberland Presbyterians and the Methodists & Presbyterians revived. At Lebanon — where we hear in Mar X. that there are daily added unto the Xur X of such as shall be saved & At Carlisle — Commencing in the Methodist Xur X & thence to the 1st Presbyterian Xur X & in a greater or less degree to all the Xur Xes in town — Protracted meetings have been held, at Montrose — 15 united with the Xur X & at Alleghany town 19 baptized. Also the Baptist missionary labouring in the Counties of Crawford, Erie & Clearfield has laboured in 5 protracted meetings in which it has been estimated that more than 100 souls were converted

Number of reported Conversions for this state near 600

New Jersey — A number of Xur Xes have been revived — of which we may mention the 1st & 2d Xur Xes of Orange. The several Xur Xes of Newark — 190 (30 - 40 additions) The Xur Xes at Caldwell, 100 Rockaway, 20 Bloomfield 140 Patterson 40 & Trenton 32 At Pennington there was during the winter a very interesting & unusually powerful manifestation of divine grace and more than half the members of the female Seminary were subjects of the work. To the Xur X at Basking ridge 22 have been added during the year & 38 to the Xur X at Liberty Corner —

Number of reported additions 612

At Lambertville there is a most interesting revival now in progress amongst the Presbyterians & Baptists

Michigan Interesting & powerful revivals have been enjoyed in many places; in general commencing with protracted meetings but preceded by the effectual fervent prayers of God's people. At Pontiac the revival has brought almost every influential man from the ranks of infidelity & sin to the Lord's side. About 80 were added to the presbyterian xurx within two months — many joined the Baptists & some the Methodists. At Romeo the revival has been very extensive — number of reported conversions 150. Mount Clemens The Baptist missionary held protracted meetings in the neighbourhood & near the village — some 50 or 60 have been hopefully converted. In one of the neighbourhoods the Spirit came down like a rushing mighty wind & almost every individual for 2 or 3 miles around shared in the blessing. The Baptist missionary at Clinton also writes that during his tour he had witnessed 60 or 70 hopeful conversions & been present at the Baptism of 40. Revivals have also been enjoyed at 11 other places that we have heard from — and most of them have been powerful but we have no particulars. Number of reported conversions from this state over 200 —

Ohio Many of the xurxes in Cincinnati have been revived during the past year & the work in its commencement & progress has been peculiarly characterized by prayer; particularly would we mention little praying Circles of females in which there were meltings of heart and sometimes agony of desire. The merciful visitations of the Spirit have not been confined to any one denomination. In the Colored Baptist xurx the Lord has performed a glorious work — Of the presbyterian xurxes the 2d & 3d are particularly mentioned. The methodist xurxes have shared largely. An interesting state of religious feeling has existed in the Episcopal xurxes.

From Granville we have the following Dec 15th "The people have enjoyed a gracious visitation of the Spirit — 75 were yesterday publicly admitted to the Xch — there are besides as many as 35 or 40 indulging a hope. The work seems to be still progressing slowly & silently" The female seminary in this place has shared considerably in this work" At Bipley a very pleasing work has been enjoyed Prayer, preaching of the word Sabbath school instruction & family visitation have been the means employed. 48 have been added to the Xch At Dayton some 80 persons have united with the methodist Xch & there has been much of interest in the presbyterian At Jackson 22 there have been some hopeful conversions among those who cannot read a word in the book of God. At Jefferson a union meeting was held on the 1st of Jan by the Baptists Methodists & Presbyterians & 10 expressed their hope in Xt. At Plain, Wood Co. 17 have been received into the Xch & 5 at Eden At Maumee City 70 or 80 Conversions. A protract meeting held at Lima was attended with pleasing results There have also been revivals at Grairville, Hamilton, Sharon, Amherst & Elyria

437—

Indiana At Sand Creek where a missionary has preached once in 4 weeks there have been 12 additions to the Xch. Bedford has had some tokens of the divine presence & ~~some~~ 2 hopeful conversions. Bainbridge has added to the Xch & others deeply awakened

17—

Illinois At Lacon a most interesting revival of religion was in progress in Feb. & near 80 persons had already professed Xt. At Bloomington there has been the most powerful work of grace ever witnessed in that village. More than 100 souls are said to give evidence of a saving change. At Athens a very interesting work. At Alton (the seat of mobs & misrule) there is said to be one of the most powerful & interesting works of grace ever known in the state In Greene Co. a Baptist missionary has held six protracted meetings at which near 200 professed hope in Xt: 138 were baptized At Springfield 48 have united with the Baptist Xn Ch - At Jacksonville a revival has been in progress The Baptist missionary in Sangamon Co has labored in 30 or 4 Xn Churches, in each of which there has been some special interest & a goodly number of Baptisms During the revival at Jersey Prairie some of the young converts were in the habit of inviting their Companions of the week day school in to the woods for prayer & Exhortation. These exercises have been blessed of the Lord & 2 are said to have been converted

430—

Missouri - At Union there has been an interesting state of things 30 or 40 Conversions At Louisville 8 added to the Xn Ch In the interior of this State the Baptist missionaries report that they have labored in revivals nearly the whole year 7 or 8 places are mentioned one of them formerly the most wicked & destitute of religious instruction in our country. 337 Baptized within the Bounds of one missionary

385—

Wisconsin Territory In Lee County the Cumberland Presbyterian Xurx has enjoyed a gracious season & At two Baptist stations a number seem to be anxiously inquiring the way to Zion. A number of Catholics attend worship & seem interested in the cause of truth

Kentucky. At Lebanon a protracted meeting was held by the separate Baptists - between 70 & 80 rejoiced in the hope that they had obtained the pardon of their sins. Revivals have been enjoyed at Paris, Laurenceville & Louisburgh. In Allen county 222 have been added to 5 Xurx - At Danville there was a revival in Sep in which the female school participated No special means were used before the seriousness commenced & during its progress the anxious seat was used but in a very Judicious manner A goodly number were added to the Xurx - of such we 302 trust as shall be saved.

Tenessee At the missionary station at Brainerd 20 have been added to the Xurx 20 -

Virginia A more than usually interesting & powerful work of grace has been enjoyed in the Hat Creek Xurx & in the surrounding neighbourhood It commenced in a protracted meeting at union a branch of the Hat Creek Congregation where 40 persons have professed to know the Lord - also about 40 hopeful conversions at the Hat Creek Xurx. At Shepherdstown a revival commenced in the Lutheran Xurx - To the different Xurxes 80 had been added Jan 13. & many more were expected at their next communion season

160

South Carolina A Baptist missionary says he has attended 7 protracted meetings at which 61 were baptized & received 31 into his own Church

92—

Alabama There has been a revival at Pleasant Hill in which it is thought 35 have been converted — At Mount Carmel 24 are supposed to have become pious. The Church at Huntsville has been in a very encouraging condition & many added to it. The Church at Gainesville, organized but little more than a year has been favoured with a most gracious season & it was hoped in July that about 45 had passed from death unto life within 3 months A Missionary in this state reports a precious revival among the negroes

114—

Arkansas. One missionary says the signs of a revival of religion are apparent in all the Churches I have visited Another was laboring in an extensive revival along the borders of the state next to Missouri

Louisiana "From the narative of the state of religion of the Presbytery of Louisiana, in March, we learn that to some of the churches considerable additions had been made & in one a delightful season of the manifestation of the divine goodness was at that time especially enjoyed —

Ceylon — May & June 1837 Interesting & promising revivals in progress in the Seminary at Batticotta & in the female boarding school at Oodooville On the 4th of June 15 students of the mission ~~day school~~ Seminary admitted to the church — The Mission of the A.B.C.F.M. in Ceylon has been blessed with as many as 7 gracious revivals since its Commencement As a consequence of the 6th " 61 were added to the churches & 77 as a consequence of the last 90

We have but few facts from other countries than our own

Texas A camp meeting was held at Caney Creek in october a year ago. Many were awakened & some of the very Chief of Sinners. 37 joined the Methodist Episcopal church, 10 professed religion — & all except one made this profession at the Communion Service

Canada Notwithstanding the troubles of this country during the past some precious revivals have been enjoyed — At Granby 8 were added to the church about a year ago The missionary station at Melbourne has been blessed with a special out pouring of the Spirit of God — Ten converts to the church. At Potton 5 united with the Presbyterian & 10 with the Methodist church — More than 100 have been baptized in 3 newly organized Missionary churches

At Osgood where where the people have no minister of any kind the visit a missionary was greatly blessed. The place of meeting though a Common Barn, seemed awful as the very gate of Heaven A number were in tears asking what they must do to be saved

130 —

Sandwich Islands Under date of Nov. 7th 1837 we have most cheering intelligence from Hawaii - In Sept. the spirit came down in the midst of the people - At their Communion 61 made a public profession of their attachment to Xt. Among these was the Xild of 10 years & the old man of 70 Also 75 stood propounded for the Xurx and it was thought others would be propounded soon. At Wailukw 15 were added to the Xurx - 4 of whom are very old one old woman ~~156~~ entirely blind At Sahaina Nov. 17. 1837. 6 admitted to the Xurx during the past year & 4 propounded

see page 30

Cape Palmas 4 or 5 to be admitted to the Xurx at the next communion — 5 — 159 —

Bassa Cove - We have intelligence of a revival of religion, and the hopeful conversion of 47 individuals 47

France In the north of France the work of evangelization is steadily progressing the last 8 years has been especially distinguished by a powerful divine influence. During that time 700 Romanists have been brought to the knowledge of the Gospel.

In Nicomedea where no missionary ever yet has laboured a work of grace seems to have commenced. In June a writer sais we found in Nicomedea a little band of enquirers who came to us for conversation & information with regard to the great truths of the Gospel with an eagerness and simplicity which was truly affecting —

Burmah April 15. 1837 Amongst the Karens there has been a most interesting state of things. The missionary says "Never was the power & mercy of God more manifestly displayed a number of the poor heathen bound in Satans double chain have been liberated & brought to the glorious liberty of the gospel of Xt & are now rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. 10 have been baptized - others expected soon to seek the same privilege & many still enquiring. June 4th 11. 4 individuals asked for baptism all of them are hopeful & interesting cases. Some promising enquirers in different parts of the town

Singapore Jan 4th 1837. 40 natives admitted to the Lord's & Xt. 14 -

~~Sandwich Islands~~ 40-

We have omitted to say any thing of Literary institutions till now not that we consider them of secondary importance. If we take a lively interest in the conversion of the unprincipled of any name & employment with how much greater solicitude must we look upon those who from their greater privileges are preparing to exert a more extended influence either for evil or for good. And as we a little band go forth from year to year to occupy stations few & far between in the wide waste that is before us it is but natural that we should rejoice to know that our places are to be filled with others more in number & more devoted to their masters work. Whence are we to look for such a result if not to our Academies & Colleges. This added to the startling fact that so few ever become pious after they have left the walls of College makes it a subject of deep interest to every pious heart. The last 4 years past there have been very few revivals in Colleges & the consequence is, a smaller number than usual are preparing for the ministry. In the 33 theological seminaries in our country there are at the present time less than 1,000 students while 5,000 ministers are now needed to supply the destitute in our land

and occupy the fields Providence is opening abroad. In the 90 Colleges in this Country there are about 10,000 students. Of this number it is estimated there are about 2,000 pious and the remaining 8,000 preparing for secular professions & employments. Who does not see that the numbers are very disproportioned. Should the remaining 8,000 become pious eternity alone can disclose the glorious result. We might then hope that soon to the enquiry from the Turkes who will go for us to the Heathen & whom shall we send the noble response would be made from a sufficient number of generous hearts Here am I, send me. It is gratifying to know that we have encouragement to pray for such a result. During the 15 years in which the last Thursday in Feb. has been observed by many of our Churches as a day of fasting & prayer for Colleges more than 12 hundred students in different Colleges have been converted. In 1831. 14 Colleges in different parts of the country enjoyed the special influences of the Spirit & nearly 400 students embraced the Saviour. We could greatly rejoice if it were our privilege to record the scene of the past year & would hope that our report will come so far short only from the fact that so little information has been received of what has really taken place

Wabash College Ind. A letter from the President of this College dated March 27th 1833. The early part of the present month was marked by hopeful appearances of a religious influence beginning to affect the minds of both teachers & pupils. The gracious work has continued to increase till now, about 30 of the students are numbered as its hopeful subjects. Some of them have already resolved on studying for the Xian ministry. This revival has been evidently promoted by observing a day of fasting and prayer intended to be in concert with that observed for Colleges throughout the Country, though

several days later in respect to time. The revival in the village is also extensive. 30—

Union College. Special seriousness succeeded the day of fasting & prayer for colleges in Feb. During the month of April a protracted meeting was held in the Dutch Xur X. Several of the students who remained in the vacation were awakened & hopefully converted. At the opening of the session in May an unusual seriousness was apparent throughout the College. It is understood, there have been between 50 & 60 hopeful conversions amongst the students. {50 or 60

Marshall College — A person who has visited it sais; "we believe that God is there of a truth & that the holy spirit is at work upon the consciences & hearts of the impenitent". We have not learned particulars

Centre College participated in the revival which took place in Danville in Sep last — the result under God of the ordinary religious instruction of the professors. ~~The president is in the habit of~~ The professors are in the habit of mingling religious with their other instructions & the president delivers regularly a religious lecture during the week

Sandwich Islands {again} March 3. 1838 A missionary again writes "This is emphatically a year of the right hand of the Lord to the Hawaiians The brethren at Hilo & Waimea are counting hundreds of converts. At all the stations on that island it is believed the spirit of God is present At Honolulu the last Sabbath of the year was an interesting day Scores if not hundreds have declared that on that day they chose the Lord and gave themselves to him There are hundreds in this place who have professedly repented & are ready to pledge themselves to the service of the Lord. 80 have been recently propounded April 26. 1838 About ~~500~~ 500. have been recently selected, on the island Oahu, for admission to the church & on Hawaii 3000 have been admitted within the last year.

5,500

From the above imperfect sketch we have sufficient ~~to form~~ encouragement to pray for yet greater blessings upon "Zion 13,410 Immortal Souls translated from the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of Christ should cause joy amongst saints on earth as well as in heaven But the whole number has not half been told. Ever the known cases have but to a small extent come to our knowledge & the schoolmen's adage that "the unknown of the universe is more than the known" is very applicable here — How many others have obtained mercy of the Lord, & who may yet be halting between two opinions, we must wait to have revealed in that day when all the Jewels of the Saviour will be presented before the Throne — "From a view of all the facts we think 3 things may be inferred 1st The impression has been steadily gaining increasing amongst Christians that they have something to do in the vineyard of their Master each in his proper Sphere. 2d There has been a greater

disposition to patient unceasing labour & ~~last~~ in season & out of season & less resort to extraordinary measures. 3d The Saviour has shown us that he can bless the ordinary means of grace, to the quickening of his Saints, the awakening & conversions of sinners and the promotion of a revival of religion. We rejoice to find that so many of our Xur Xes have come to the conclusion that the "old way" is yet the more excellent way". True it requires more toil and perseverence on the part of pastors & members of the Xur X than a plan which would do up the work in a few days, but it is more healthful to Xians. It is not so well adapted to that lazy kind of religion that would get its work done quick that it may have a long time to rest, but it is more like that kind of religion which continues instant in prayer, is not weary in well doing and endured to the end. It is not perhaps so well adapted to the boasted spirit of the times; to the hurrying bustling railroad movements of the present day, but it is thought by some at least, to be more in accordance with the spirit of Xianity and the permanent enduring every day holding forth of the word of life & exhibition of Xr an example May the time soon come when all our ministers can make the appeal to their people "Ye know that from the first day that I came among you, "after what manner I have been with you at all seasons, serving the Lord with all humility of mind & with many tears & temptations; how I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you & taught you publicly & from house to house, testifying "to all", repentance toward God & faith in our Lord Jesus Xrist, and ceased not

to warn everyone night & day with tears"; and when all our Lurxes shall be praying always, with all prayer & supplication in the spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints and for their Pastor that utterance may be given unto him, that he may open his mouth boldly to make known the mystery of the gospel, that therein he may speak boldly as he ought to speak —

Presented by Nobody - at No time!

Annual Report on Domestic Missions for Dec. 45

The brifness with wh. we are compelled to speak of the past years operations of the boards of Dom. Miss. in our own & in other denominations, can give you but an imperfect idea of the success, wh. during the year, has attended their efforts. Their annual reports are filled with accounts of the good they have accomplished, & the increasing popularity of their exertions in the eyes of the religious community, as testified by increased donations to their treasuries.

But while they bless the Lord of the harvest, for their past prosperity, they call loudly upon the churches, by a description of the desolations wh. are yet seen in their field of labor, & through the cries wh. daily come up to them for aid from churches just struggling into existence, to take courage from the past & to double their diligence & liberality for the future. The posts already taken must be defended, & new ones must be gained, till we are in possession of the whole land, if we would preserve the land of our fathers' sepulchres from the ravages of infidelity, irreligion, & the superstitious rites & domination of "the man of sin"

The larger part of the present essay will be devoted to a hasty sketch of the last years labors & success, & the present prospects & claims of the Board of Dom. Missions of the General Assembly of the Pres.

Church in the U. States, & of the Baptist home Miss. Soc. First. The Pres. Board of Domestic Missions.

The whole number of Missionaries during the year has been 349. Of this No. 198 were in commission at the commencement of the year: 151 have been new appointments. A large proportion of the new apps. have been active young men, who have but recently entered the ministry, & are important accessions to our ministerial strength. Of the whole No. of Miss. in commis. 210 are located West of the Alleghany mountains, and 139 are East of the mountains including the Nor. & Mid. States & the whole South. The No. of congregations & Miss. Stations supplied is far in advance of any former year. It exceeds 1000 & is made up of Stations & ~~Missions~~ churches in 20 of our States & Territories. The fields of Miss. labor has during the past year been much extended. 30 new churches have been organized, & about 50 houses for worship have been erected. In regards to additions to Miss. churches, reports are incomplete. The No as far as returned amounts to 2319. The Missionaries have been employed in instructing Sabbath Schools & Bible classes in distributing the Bible & religious publications, & in preaching publicly & from house to house. While they cannot, as in some previous years cheer our hearts with tidings of extensive revivals, they state that they see much to encourage them & us, & to bid the Church 'Go forward'. We desire for religious in-

-struction is decidedly increasing; meetings on the Sab-
-bath & during the week are well attended; God's holy
day is respected, & an improvement in the morals of
every community where Missionaries are laboring is
clearly seen. During the early part of the year the
Temperance cause seemed to retrograde rather than
advance. The wave of political strife, wh. had just
swept over the lands, caused many back to their cups
who, it was hoped had been reclaimed, & induced
many who drank daily to drink deeper. In many
portions not only of our Miss. field, but of our whole
land, there were fearful symptoms of returning in-
-temperance; but, we are glad to report that among
our Miss. Stations there has recently been a most
salutary change. The cause of Temp. is again ad-
-vancing & we hope the present grade with wh. it is
conducted will secure it greater permanence.
In many of our states the demons of intemperance &
gambling, wh. in our western settlements so often accom-
-pany each other is hiding its head. The groceries, i.e.
grog shops are closed on the Sabbath. In one instance at
least the bowling alley has been converted into the church
of God, & the gambling table into the preacher's desk.
Another cause of encouragement is found in the fact, that
many of our Mission ch.s are beginning to feel an
interest in & a desire to aid in upholding the benev-
-olent institutions of the church. The feeble themselves some
have made noble sacrifices for the ~~support~~ spread of the Gospel

Several thousands dollars have been collected for the support of missions at home & in foreign lands, & funds to a considerable amount have been raised for other objects.
The amount of money rec'd during the last financial year into the different treasuries of the Board exceeded $50,500 being 9000$ in advance of the preceding year. Large contributions of valuable clothing have been rec'd not included in the above amount. The past year has been the first of the operation of the plan for assisting feeble churches, called that of Church extension. The efforts of the Com. on this subject have been much trammelled for want of funds. They have rec'd but $3,670.50cts yet with this small sum they have assisted 40 Cong's in the erection of ch. edifices, & in some instances have rescued beautiful & convenient ch.s from being sold & the Cong.s broken up & scattered. This project is in its infancy yet its short experience is sufficient to satisfy those who are entrusted with its management, that it is destined to accomplish much good. Its promises are inviting prospect to the wealthy & benevolent; a few dollars cast into its treasury may go on doing good until the object for wh. all benevolent soc's are formed shall be gained until all flesh shall see the salvation of God.
We shall close this section of our report, by begging you to consider our great and increasing responsibility in respect to Domestic Missions. Important interests are depending upon the propagation and maintenance of true religion in our land.

A great trust is committed to our churches & for this trust God will hold us responsible. The works is great & is increasing yearly in magnitude & importance. Immense moral wastes are found in every part of our country. Our western population is increasing by constant accessions of foreigners, who, to a great degree are ignorant of the Spirit of our Republican Institutions, & of just views of God & religious duty. The gospel is the only remedy for the evils they are bringing upon us, & the only means of saving their Souls. But we enjoy great facilities for diffusing it. We labor among a civilized people, near home, & to a great extent speaking our own language. The history of our Society is cheering, & the present state of home Miss. operations in connexion with their prospects calls us to pray & labor.

The last annual Report of the Baptist Dom. Miss. Soc. is similar to that just recited & will not require so extended an detail. The receipts of the year were $18.675 being $5,273 more than any preceding year. Including auxiliary Soc's the sum is $19,301. By energetic & prudent efforts, their funds have been much increased, & they have been enabled to extend their Miss. operations. They have gained important stations which promise at no distant period liberal returns to the Soc's treasury. During the year 2 Missionaries have been sent as pioneers into the territory

of Oregon. One was also employed during the last Winter on a tour of Exploration in Western Canada, & much valuable information was collected by him and a plan of operating in that wide field has been devised wh. promises much success. 99 Miss-sionaries & agents have been under commission during the past year, being 36 more than the previous year. They have labored in 20 States & Territories & in Canada & Texas. They have organized 57 churches & ordained 32 ministers. In connexion with auxiliary Socs. 359 Miss. & agents, have been employed 69 churches organized & 47 ministers ordained. Eight Miss. churches have during the year been enabled to support the gospel, independantly of the Socs funds The Annual Repot of this Sister ch. shows that her Miss. have been employed in the same self deny-ing labors as our own, and the same success has attended them. Like prospects open before them & sim-ilar calls are sent to them for the Books of life. Their Committee calls for greater liberality & more unceasing prayer. See the last monthly report of our Com. a general view of the efforts of the Epis. ch. was presented to you. See respect to the labors of the Meth. Epis. ch. we have had access to but few documents, and those do not furnish us with many statistics. They are prosecuting their works with their characteristic zeal & a good degree of success attends them

In closing we earnestly call attention to the dangers wh. thicken over our Mistress land. Every destructive error is there abroad & rampant & Romanism is coming in with giant strides. We ask you to pray and labor & contribute for the progress of truth & piety in our country, and while you supplicate the God of Providence & of grace that he would carry on his own work, do not forget those self denying laborers who are in the obscure corners of the field, many of whom are in want of the necessaries & comforts of life, denying themselves that they may feed the hungry with the bread of life & clothe the naked with the robes of the Saviours righteousness—

Henry P. Johnson Reporter

Annual Report on Revivals. read ~~Feb. 1846~~ Dec 1845

Nothing more intimately affects the prosperity of Zion than revivals of pure & undefiled religion - Nothing Sh.d be more devoutly prayed for by those who seek her prosperity above their chief good - At such seasons "God is in the midst of her" - His train high & lifted up fills her temple: & she becomes beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth - Then doeth she look forth as the morning, robed in her beautiful garments, even the garments of salvation, & is fair as the moon, clear as the sun, & terrible as an armey with banners" -

Genuine revivals blip the communities in wh. they occur, both individually & collectively - The devout Christian is quickened to more devotion - the worldliness of the worldly is laid aside - the backslider is reclaimed - & the hardened sinner is converted - Their influence extends through all the ramifications of Christian society & enterprise - Dissensions cease - the bonds of brotherly love multiply & strengthen - the inroads wh. disease & dismission have made among the members of the Church are repaired - the thinning ranks of the Preachers of the word are replenished - open vice shrinks away abashed - morality increases - New vigor ~~&~~ activity are infused into every department of benevolent operation. Money is contributed more cheerfully & more abundantly to spread the Gospel at home & abroad - & more fervent prayers are offered for its success - As the mild breath of spring dispels the winters cold, & makes the dead earth to teem with life & beauty:

So at such seasons does the Spirit of the Lord melt the frost of worldliness from the hearts of his people, & awaken to fresh vigor their benevolence & their piety & lead them to more entire devotion to his service - Especially is his power manifested in quickening dead sinners - When he breathes upon even an exceeding valley of dry bones they stand up an army to praise the living God -

During the past year our Zion has, in some respects, been prospered; in others she has been rebuked & chastened - Some Narratives of the state of religion in the Churches speak of much that is satisfying & encouraging - The people are attentive to the word & ordinances - the Sabbath is more generally remembered & kept holy - Intemperance in its desolating course is checked - Money is freely contributed to send the Missionary to the ignorant & to scatter among them the printed page - Error has not found access to the churches - & harmony in individual congregations, prevails - Still the best & most needed of all blessings, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit has been withheld - The consequence is a long spiritual dearth - worldliness & formality have entered the Church & very few of the impenitent have been converted -

Indeed in some sections of the Country & among some denominations, many Churches have not even kept up their numbers - More have died or been dismissed than have united with them - Dispersion too has appeared, & caused some whole denominations to fall out by the way - They no longer come like the Jews of old, from the North & from the South, to present their gifts & to offer their sacrifices on one common altar & in one common temple - The fire of discord has sundered the bands of fraternal love, & has burned to the ground the holy & beautiful house of their fathers reared - The shafts

of death have also been suffered to fall thick & fast; & from the Sion they loved have many able & gifted men been summoned to their reward. In the midst of the general dearth there have been however some seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord: & as the Ch. becomes sensible of her barrenness & humbles herself by fasting & prayer & confession of her sins, we may hope they will be multiplied, for it is written, "return unto me & I will return unto you saith the Lord".

The following is a brief notice of the revivals of religion wh. have come to the knowledge of your Committee as occurring during the past year - Little is known respecting them more than the mere fact that so many were hopefully converted, tho' it is believed that in most instances no extraordinary measures were adopted to bring them about -

We begin first with the State of Maine - A Pastor in this State writes that ~~many~~ a revival had been enjoyed by the Ch. & society with wh. he was connected, & many were rejoicing in hope - Twelve a fifteen of the Students of Bowdoin Coll. it was believed were hopefully converted, while the interest at the time this information was communicated ~~was~~ ~~[illegible]~~ was increasing -

Mass. In the female Seminary at Pittsfield a powerful work of grace occurred - from 20 to 25 gave evidence of being born again - At Amherst numbers were hopefully converted who were connected with the Society of Rev Mr.

Colton in that place. At Chelsea some 40 were reported as enquiring, & 15 or 16 who had indulged hope.

Conn. A gracious visitation was enjoyed at Middle Haddam tho' the number of converts was not stated. Also at Greenwich.

N. H. A revival was spoken of in Presbyterian and Methodist Churches - particulars not given.

R. I. A revival was reported in prospect at Woodstock.

N. Y. There has been a revival in Albany in the Baptist Ch. under the charge of Elder S. Wilkins. 79. had been rec'd into the Ch. & others were expected to unite at a future period. In Waterbury 20 or 30 were hopefully converted, backsliders were reclaimed & Christians were revived.
In the First Baptist Ch. in Troy there has been an addition of 75. Some of the Ch's at Rochester are said to have been especially quickened. A work of Grace commenced in Hamilton Coll. about the time of the Concert of Prayer for Colleges, & continued with interest. 35 Students were hopefully converted. Another account states that all the members of the Senior class were converted except two individuals.
In Onondaga Co. Some decided tokens of revival were reported in one of the Ch's, & a few hopeful conversions.
In Pleasant valley the Ch. under the care of Rev. T. B. Wile enjoyed a time of refreshing. Feb. 27. about 71 were

inquiring & about 50 indulging hope - The Presby. Ch. at Jamaica L. I. had been revived & 30 were rejoicing in a sense of pardoned sin - Also at Sag Harbor nearly 100 were added to the Pres. & other Churches as the fruit of a revival season. In Chautauque Co. Rev. Mr Hopkins wrote that the work of God was revived in a number of towns. How many were hopefully converted is not known - Over 100 were added to the different Ch's of Stockholm & Brashers Falls St Laurence Co. as the fruit of a revival in that neighbourhood. For two or three months a revival was in progress in Youngstown - An extension revival was also enjoyed in Monticello Sullivan Co -

N. J. In West Jersey much attention was reported among Presbyterians & Methodists - about 100 souls were gathered into the visible Ch - In Brighton 12 were rec'd into the Ch - a part of the fruits of a work of grace wh. had been in progress for three months - others would probably unite at the next Communion -
At Bridgewater a revival was reported but no particulars. At Titusville 30 souls were added to X-fold. This work commenced with the observance of the first Monday of Jan'y as a day of fasting & prayer -

Penn - At Beechers Island as the result of a revival 30 were added to the Ch - & others were expected to unite. Rev. Dr Parker of Philadelphia writes, it affords me great pleasure to say that

in the midst of this spiritual dearth we have been greatly cheered & encouraged - The Clinton St. Ch. recently admitted to its communion 20 new members: 14 by profession & 6 by certificate.
At Moshannony near Philadelphia a revival was enjoyed. About 50 professed hope in X. while others were inquiring.

Ind. At Newark there was an interesting work embracing about 30 Converts - The College at that Shared largely in the blessing.

Ohio A revival was reported in Granville Coll. wh. appeared to be deep & thorough & to be the genuine work of the Spirit - Marietta Coll. also enjoyed a gracious visitation; & in many of the Chs in the neighborhood there were powerful revivals of religion. At Lower Sandusky about 60 were reported as subjects of converting grace.

Indiana - In Michigan City there has been a powerful revival wh. commenced about Jan. 1. wh. was publicly observed as a day of ~~fasting & prayer~~ - secretion - Some 60 were considered to have passed from death unto life, while others were doubtful as to their condition - In the Freed Pres. Ch. of La porte there was about the same time a revival & 10 or 15 hopefully converted - Also in Kingsbury a few miles below La porte some 15 Conversions had occurred: and a growing seriousness throughout that region. In Mr Basems Ch. at Chicago there was a powerful work of grace & several persons were rescued unto life - At Fort Wayne there were also some pleasing indications of a work of grace. 16 Connected themselves with the Ch. on one Sabbath, all of whom were in the

morning of life - At Indianapolis in the first Pres. Ch. there was also an interesting work of grace

Michigan - At Berrian about 40 or 50 were hopefully converted - At Webster a revival was reported but no particulars. also at Edwardsburgh - New Troy was favoured with the special influences of the Spirit; 22 made a public profession of religion.

Ill. At Belvidere Boone Co. 7 converts were rec'd into the Ch. on the first Sabbath of Jan. & others were expected to seek admission. At Belleville 23 joined the Ch. as the fruit of a revival season & others were expected to join. Among those hopefully converted were a Romanist & two Universalists.

Iowa. At Mad Mill Grove, 13 were added to the Ch. At Orleans 6, & others were inquiring - At Denmark a delightful season of refreshing was enjoyed during the sickness of the Pastor.

Missouri. At Bears Creek Clark Co. a protracted meeting was held & as the result 8 were added to the Ch. At St Louis & at other places in the State, meetings were held & the special manifestations of the divine presence enjoyed - At Dover Ch. a meeting was held several days during Feb. 10 were added to the Ch. At Mineral Point Wisconsin there has been a powerful revival. About 50 were hopefully converted - There was also some special influences at other places -

At Bethlehem Gibson Co. Tenn. a meeting was held - The Ch. was much revived - many were awakened, & some few converted.

The Cumberland Pres. Ch. rec'd an accession of 37 members as the fruit of a revival; & also the Evangelical Luth. Ch. the same No.
More than usual interest has existed among the Ch's of Miss. at Port Gibson & in Clairborne & Jefferson Counties. In N. Orleans La. 21 recently united with Dr Scotts Ch. In Alabama, Ga. & S. C. the regular labors of the Pastors have been blessed. At Hebron Ala. 50 was added to the Pres. Ch. as fruits of a revival in that place. In Conn. R. I. & Md the Missionary has been cheered with the blessing of God upon his labors; several have been converted. The Efforts of the Tract Society & Colporteurs have been much blessed in North & South Carolina. Conn. & Ala. In the latter State a remarkable work of grace has been for sometime in progress, bringing under its influence some of her most distinguished men. There have been extensive revivals in Montgomery, Mobile & Tuscaloosa. 200 souls profess to have been converted in the City of Tuscaloosa & near that City, & in the Northern part of the Co. there have been extensive revivals. Rev Milton Cain in writing from N. C. says "several hundreds have been converted in the Counties ch. I have visited & in the Counties adjoining. At Jennings Wood & Blue Stone pleasant accessions to the Ch's were reported; some of the subjects of the work were 50 & 60 years of age, & a large proportion were heads of families. A large No. of revivals are reported to have occurred among the Methodists, at various places; but we are not furnished with the data for an accurate report of them. In conclusion your Committee cannot refrain from expressing the hope, that the great Head of the Ch. may make the coming year as remarkable for the number of revivals of pure & undefiled religion, as the past has been for its deficiency of them. Feb 1845